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The Metaphor  
in  
Publius Papinius Statius.

A Thesis

submitted to the Board of University Studies  
of the Johns Hopkins University  
for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

by

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The importance of the metaphor, or more generally, of the trope, as an element of style can hardly be overestimated. More especially is this true with reference to the literature of the Romans, who were by no means as familiar with tropical usages as most modern nations. The spheres from which figures are most commonly drawn, serve to characterize to a considerable extent not only the different classes of poetry but even individual poets. Of late years increasing interest has centred in this field of investigation, as the amount of recently published work sufficiently attests. Almost twenty years have elapsed since R. Braumüller<sup>1</sup> sent forth in a program of more than thirty pages his collection of tropes from Vergil's *Aeneid*.

1. For this and the following references see below, page 44.





but as he considered the tropical use of substantives only, his work is far from complete. Soon after appeared a discussion of tropes and figures in Valerius Flaccus, the author of which recorded only what he considered the most striking instances of each trope and figure. The use of the trope in the epic sphere was further defined when in 1889 a dissertation of more than one hundred and twenty pages in length appeared, giving a collection of the tropes in the *Punica* of Silius Italicus, and four years later a work of the same kind was done for Lucan by A. Gregorius. Now it seemed to me that, to throw more light on the use of the trope by the epic poets of the Silver Age, and to show more clearly their relations to each other and to Augustan poets to whom especially they were influenced, a similar



investigation should be made for the works of Statius. His epics, though they display in great degree the faults and weaknesses of the time, yet bear the stamp of genius and are entitled at least to consideration beside the work of his contemporaries in that genre. It is true that much has already been done to define the relation of Statius to other poets and more clearly to set forth his style in different particulars, but, so far as I know, in the field of the trope no investigation has hitherto been undertaken. In the present paper I discuss only the metaphor in full, adding some general remarks, however, about the usage of our poet in regard to other tropes. In addition to the more important rhetorical works of the Greeks and Romans themselves the following works were used in the course of my work:—





- <sup>1</sup>P. Varinius Statius, *Silvae* of Bachmann, Achillei and Thebais of Kohlmann; Teubner, 1876-84.
- Statius, *Opera Omnia*, Amar and Lemaire, Vol. 2-3; Paris 1825f.
- Statius, *Opera Omnia*, Cast. Barthius; Cygneae, 1664.
- Statius, *Opera Omnia*, Teubner; Leipzig, 1837.
- Statius, *Thebais* I-II, Otto Müller; Leipzig, 1870.
- Vergil, *Aeneid*, Otto Ribbeck; Second Edition, 1874-75.
- Tib. Silius Italicus, *Punica*, of Ruperti; Göttingen, 1795-97.
- Tib. Silius Italicus, *Punica* of Bauer; Leipzig, 1890-92.
- Lucan, *Pharsalia*, of Ueber; Leipzig, 1821.
- Lucan, *Pharsalia* of C. Hosius; Leipzig, Teubner, 1892.
- Valerius Flaccus of Bachmann; Leipzig, 1875.
- Valerius Flaccus of Schenck; Berlin, 1871.
- Lucretius of Bernays, Teubner, 1881.
- Lucretius of Brieger; Teubner, 1894.
- Lucretius of Munro; Cambridge, 1886. For all other

1. Citations are made according to the first edition mentioned in each case. In this I have usually followed the writer on metaphor in the various authors; but I have not neglected to consult later editions also.



- Plantius & Ritschl, Loewe, Goetz, Schell.
- Terence & Dziatzko, Leipzig, 1884.
- Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius & L. Müller; Leipzig 1870.
- Fragmenta Poetarum Romanorum & Bachmann; Leipzig 1886.
- Cicero & Friedrich, Müller, Weidmann; Leipzig, 1884-91.
- Quintus ad Herennium & F. Marx; Leipzig, 1894.
- Wackernagel, Poetik, Rhetorik u. Stilistik, 2nd ed. & Sieber, 1888.
- Gustav Gerber, Die Sprache als Kunst, Berlin 1885 (2nd ed.)
- R. Volkmann, Die Rhetorik der Griechen u. Römer, Leipzig, 1885.
- R. Braumüller, Die Tropen im Verg. Aeneid. Prog. Berlin, 1877.
- H. Gebbing, De C. Valerii Flacci tropis et figuris; Marburg, 1875.
- J. Franke, De Tib. Pili Italici Minimi in tropis, Marb. G. 1899.
- A. Gregorius, De M. Annae Luciae Pharaeae tropis, Tübingen, 1895.
- J. G. Müller, De metaphoris Plant. et Terent. Diss. Basel. 1874.
- A. Inowatzenauer, De metaphoris apud Plautum usu; Rost. 1876.
- P. Langen, Ueber den Gebrauch der Met. im Lat. von Plaut. bis Terenz. — Jahrb. für Phil. u. Pädag. 1882, 673. 753.
- C. Gude, De translationibus quae in Terent. Prog. Bonn 1884.
- Kreidler, De tropis in quibusdam op. Catull. usu; Reg. Wien 1882.



Sig. von Rammer, Die Metapher bei Lucret, Prog. Erlangen, 1893.

Bäcker, Die Metaphern in d. Satiren des Horaz, Stralsund, 1883.

A. Zingerle, Zu  $\alpha$ phaetereu latein. Dichtern, Innsbr. 187-79.

E. Kranich, Die Alliteration bei P. Sappho - Iktus, Prog. 1886.

C. Krause, De Statii comparationibus epicis. Diss. Halis, 1871.

K. Weipser, De Statii Vergilii  $\alpha$  Mithii imitatore, Diss. Argent. 879.

O. Hauke, Die Epen des silbernen Zeitalters der roem. Litt-  
eratur, Prog. 1886-87.

There was in ancient times, as indeed there still is, much diversity of opinion as to the number and exact sphere of the tropes and figures; and in no case more than in that of the metaphor. Aristotle, who was the first to treat this topic at much length, did not confine it within limits so narrow as those to which we are accustomed, but included expressions which we now consider to be an entirely different matter. He saw however that it was hard to separate the





φρ. 211): "κατὰ τὸ ἀνάλογον. τὸ δὲ ἀνάλογον λέγω,  
ὅταν ὁμοίως ἔχῃ τὸ δεύτερον πρὸς τὸ πρῶτον καὶ  
τὸ τρίτον πρὸς τὸ δεύτερον· ἔρξαι γὰρ ἀπὲς τοῦ  
πρῶτου τὸ τρίτον· ἢ ἀπὲς τοῦ τριτάτου τὸ  
δεύτερον καὶ ἐνίοτε προστιθέσθαι ἀνθ' οὗ  
λέγει πρὸς ὃ ἔστιν. Λέγω δὲ οἷον ὁμοίως ἔχει  
φιάλη πρὸς Διόνυσον καὶ ἀσπίς πρὸς Ἄρεα· ἔρξαι  
τοίνυν τὴν φιάλην ἀσπίδα Διονύσου καὶ τὴν  
ἀσπίδα φιάλην Ἀρεως. ἢ ὁ γῆρας πρὸς βίον,  
καὶ ἐσπέρα πρὸς ἡμέραν· ἔρξαι τοίνυν τὴν ἐσπέραν  
γῆρας ἡμέρας καὶ τὸ γῆρας ἐσπέραν βίου  
ἢ δυσμὰς βίου. Ἐπίσης δ' οὐκ ἔστιν ὄνομα κείνου  
τῶν ἀνὰ λόγον, ἀλλ' οὐδὲν ἥτιον ἐκείνου  
θήσεται· οἷον τὸ τὸν καρπὸν μὲν ἀφείναι σπείρειν,  
τὸ τὴν γλῶτταν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑλίου ἀφαιρῆναι,  
ἀλλ' ὁμοίως ἔχει τούτο πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον καὶ  
τὸ σπείρειν πρὸς τὸν ἀφείντα τὸν καρπὸν, τὸ  
ἐλκεῖν σπείρειν θεωρεῖται γλῶττα".

"Translatio est", says the Anctor ad Herennium,



(III 37, 45) "Cum verbum in quandam rem trans-  
fertur ex alia re, quod propter similitudinem  
videlicet posse transferri". The word *trans-*  
also are worthy to note (de or. III 38, 158 f.): "Tertius  
ille modus transferendi verbi late patet, quem  
necessitas gemit inopia coacta et angustia,  
quod aliam inveniunt adhibere sententiam.  
Nam ut ventis frigoris descendendi causa res  
primae, post adhiberi coepta est ad ornatum  
etiam corporis et dignitatem, sic verbi tra-  
slatio instituta est inopia causa, frequenter  
delectationis. Nam geminae vites, luxuriam  
in domo, deinde in campo etiam in lineis ducunt."

See also Orator 27, 92: "illustrant (sc. orationem) qua-  
si solent quidam oratores illa uti, cum  
Quintilian, too, treats the subject at some length  
(in II, III 4, 14): "Idem quoque in oratione  
germando aut mixtando, quae non habet quod  
quod est dignitatem et est in oratione"





en classe videatur. Transpositur ergo nomen et  
verbum ex eo loco, in quo proprium est, in eum,  
in quo nulli proprium locum non habentibus  
nominibus. Ad partem autem quae dicitur  
quod regulatur in eis, ut illis, per  
hanc. Ut scilicet regimur, per hanc  
gestur, impugnamur.

The fourfold classification of Gervillan (III  
b, 94), which is adopted in several of the treatises  
above mentioned, is a more complete system  
in so far as it takes account of all the words  
we find, but only those which are confined to  
substantive words, in so far as we are  
concerned, in fact, it is based on a principle  
which is not very different from that of Gervillan.  
The old classification is criticized by Gervillan  
in his paper, *Revue de la langue*, (Paris, 1893),  
who offers a new principle, and one which  
he rightly considers to be based on it. Hence



development of the melapion. ... welches  
einen großen Teil davon ... besonders empfindlich  
und sich ... und ...  
lediglich feststellen wollen, aus welchen Gebieten  
sein Schnitzstiller mit Vorliebe seine Bilder nimmt;  
sondern Einblick gewinnen wollen in das Wesen  
mit der Entwicklung der Melapion ...

Um ... werden wir ...  
... mit ...  
gehen, wenn wir die historische Betrachtung zur  
Führerin nehmen. Es lässt sich mit ziemlicher  
Sicherheit ...  
Concreta ...  
auf diesem Gebiete werden wir daher die ältesten  
...  
Entwicklungsstufe setzt es bereits voraus, wenn ab-  
strakta zur Vergleichung herangezogen werden.  
So eröffnet sich uns von selber folgende Vier-  
teilung: ...



Concilia, 2) Concilia auf Abschnitte, 3) Abschnitte auf  
abschnitte, 4) Abschnitte auf Concilia. Die hier ein-  
ordnung ergibt sich aus überaus die Mögliche sein,  
an den äusseren und inneren geschichtlichen Ver-  
hältnisse ab, an den England Capital zu sein. Ist  
an letzteren Fall schliesse zu gehen auf die ein-  
dringende Erwiderung dieser Tropen." Now to give  
one who will be able to see the principle in the  
book of classification it will seem better to  
give the name the categories are not  
in the world. The word is not a word  
it is not given to be used by a person with the  
right to be used, it is not a word in the  
language, which is the whole matter, and  
on the classification of the word is not  
the author is a person who is not  
for the purpose of giving it to the world in the  
in such case. I have employed the categories  
which seemed to me to be the best.



without pretending to deny that other views are possible. As far as the matter of my illustrations, which one to do so, I have considered the relation of Platos with those of the contemporary epic poet and of Virgil, and have most and then drawn comparison with the poetry of other spheres and even with prose, where such comparison seemed likely to be of use in defining the scope of a given metaphor. And in this regard I have not confined myself to those cases where other writers have used the same word or expression in exactly the same signification, but have also taken in to view, the cases where the same word or phrase is in the same relation to the subject of arranging the four classes separately, I have for the sake of showing at a glance all the metaphorical use of each word, combined them in alphabetical order of the words, and have





indicated the class by new letters. C.C. may  
and so on. Originally the term was  
the transferred sense still belongs to the concrete.  
For example, we have Achil. I 298: "Ergon min-  
or maior insect et blandius aureum", where aureum  
is aureum originally concrete in signification  
and here transferred to mean brighter color in the  
case of such abstract as gold. Then the other  
kind of aureum abstract concretely may  
been transferred to the abstract as, Ach. I 308:  
"Aligis mundalet color aureus" where  
aureus is abstract. This word is indicated by the  
abstract in C.C. Transferring the word aureum  
originally up to aureum and aureum to aureum  
the abstract in the concrete is indicated  
respectively by the initial letters C.C. and  
C.C. For example up aureum aureum and  
'fureur'. As might be expected, the metaphor  
which came from aureum to aureum is







There is a great deal of time spent in the  
theater, and the children, and the  
mother.

The mother is the mother in the



Accendere, incendere, succendere.

C.C.: T. IX 229: "(unda) claraque armorum incenditur umbra." - X 60: "(purpura) mixtoque incenditur auro." - ib. 844: "clipeoque incenditur ignis." So Lucr. I 475. V 656f. VI 346. 1143. Compare incendium at Aen. I 565f. and Sil. II 358. IX 449, XVI 160.

C.A.: T III 124f.: "as . . . ctuque accensa cruento Turba furit." - VI 406: "Inachidae credunt accensum laudibus." - VII 14f.: "Nempe olim accendere iussus Inachias acies." - IX 12: "Accendit rex ipse super." - XI 497: "Ime vero accensae stimulis maioribus irae." - XII 611: "in pignas laet solum accensa inventus." - IX 218: X 220. 321. <sup>487.</sup> XI 436. XII 93. Compare Aen. IV 203. X 368; Sil. XV 594. XVI 698; Val. II 385. IV 354 VII 637; Lucr. II 941. 959. - III 335 etc. T III 234. - "tibi fas ipso incendere bello." - ib. 406: "Tyriusque incenditur exul." - cf. Ter. And. 308. "lubido incendatur."

- Accessus.





C.C.: T V 731 f.: "prima silentia vulgi mollior ira dedit  
placidasque accessus ad aures."

### Acer.

C.A.: T VII 116 f.: "Tunc acre novabat ingenium." - A. I  
711 f. "prior occupat acer Tydides." - cf. Sil. XV 725. "acer  
Livius" - id. XVI 490 f. Lucr. II 1041 "acre iudicium," - V 87.  
623. - VI 62, 392, 399. - VII 1210.

### Acerbus.

C.A.: T II 690: "acerbis Funeribus" - IV 744 f. "nec mer-  
sus acerbis Extat honos." - VIII 344 f. "Addit acerba  
sonum ---- Disiphone." - IX 8 f. "acerbo Vulnere" - XI  
526 f. "et vultus rimantur acerbo lumine." A. I 666 f.  
"fortassis acerbas Hauserunt poetas." Cf. Sil. XVI 256.  
441, 457; Lucr. V 1193 "iras acerbas." Vell. Pat. III; Tac. A. 411.

### Acerbare.

C.A.: T IX 302: "et acerbat vulnura dictis." XII 75:



### Aceruare.

C.A.: T III 214: "multumque nefas Etocis acervat."

### Acies.

C.C.: T VIII 425: "Stat coeli diversa acies." Cf. Lucr. I 324.

### Acuere.

C.A.: T VIII 345: "acuitque tubas". Compare Sil. I 113: "His acuit stimulis." - Lucr. IV 800: "acute cernere", - Hor. sat. I 3, 26: "cernis acute".

### Advena.

C.A.: T VIII 555: "Lyrii iuvenis nunc advena belli." - A I 10: "neque enim Aonium nemus advena pulso." So Cic. de or. I 58, 249: leg. agr. II 34 fin.

### Leges.

C.C.: T XII 712 f. "dirisque vaporibus aequum Aera ---- ducens".



C. A.: T VIII 531: "aegro animo vis ac fiducia cessit."  
X 177f. "magnus --- cladibus aeger (Adrastus)". - XI 141:  
"Aeger consilii (Polynices)". - ib. 652: "Dicentem comes  
aegra levat." So IV 408. - XII 304, 503. - A I 686. Cf.  
Aen. II 268. - Georg. IV 464; Sil. IX 543. - II 392 etc. Plant.  
Amph. 641: "Plus aegri --- quam voluptate cepi". -  
Cic. Verr. I 2, 5.

### Aegrescere.

C. A.: T I 400: "Iantum in corde sedens aegrescit cura  
parenti." II 18: "rebusque aegrescere lactis" - XII 193f.  
"His anxia mentem --- aegrescit furis." - So Aen.  
XII 45; Sil. VIII 212: "cura aegrescit"; Tac. Ann. XV 25.

### Aemulus.

C. C.: T III 226: "et solem longe ferit aemulus orbis."  
Cf. Sil. IV 4. v 439; Hor. A. P. 203; Tac. Ann. XIII 3.

### Aemus.



C.A.: T. III 280f. "et aena precando Ilectere corda paro!"  
cf. Hor. C. I 35, 18.

### Aequor.

C.C.: aequor (and aequora) in the sense of 'square' is so common that it seems unnecessary to enumerate the occurrences. Forty-two cases can be quoted from the Thebais and Achilleis, and a proportionately large number from the works of the other epic poets; compare Fraunce, p. 27, Gregorius p. 21. The sense of 'campus' is found for 'aequor' in four passages of the Thebais, VI 822. X 339. XI 203. 403. This latter use does not occur in Lucan (cf. Guzman).

### Aequus.

C.A.: T. IX 519f.: "Non spernit coniugis aequas Ille preces." - cf. Lucr. V 392. 1147. 1021. 1117; Hor. sat. I 3, 98. This trope is not rare in Cicero, e.g. Rose. A. 2, 7; Clu. 2, 6.





### Aestuare, exaestuare.

C.C.: T XII 248f.: "grave comminus aestuat aer Sordidus." So Silus XII 135f.: "tellus suspirans aestuat."

Lucr. V 1094; cf. aestus, id. VI 476. V 1433.

C.A.: T X 321: "Accensusque mero sopor aestuat." - XI 297

"miseraque exaestuatur ira." Cf. Aen. XII 666; Lucr. VI 63;

Cic. Verr. II 2, 23. - id. Fam. VII 18.

### Aestus.

C.A.: T III 18f.: "Vario sic turbidus aestu Angitur." -

XII 686f.: "Stetit ambiguo Thebanus in aestu Curarum." Cf. Aen. IV 532. 564. VII 19. XII 486; Sil. II 360. IV

476. XVI 479. 195; Lucr. VIII 116; Lucr. III 173; Catull.

58, 107; Cic. de or. III 136, Brut. 81. in Caec. 14 etc.

### Agger.

C.C.: T V 376f.: "murorumque aggere ab omni (tela spargitur)." Cf. Aen. VI 830; Sil. I 308. 368. III 447. IV 740.

XI 444 etc.; Lucr. V 524. 674. 778. IX 489 X 342.



## Agmen.

C.C.: T I 356f.: "ruit agmine facto Inachus". V 509f.; "ter  
lingua vibrat, terna agmina adunci Dentes." - VII  
37f.: "praetentaque caelo Agmina nimborum". Cf. Aen.  
V 211 "agmine remorum celeri"; Sil. VII 353. XII 619.

## Agratus.

C.A.: T III 46: "devertitur Pistor ab agrestum nocturna  
strage luporum." Cf. Sil. XIV 224 "agrestis ira".

## Agricola.

C.C. T I 81.: "Agricolam infandis condentem proelia  
sulcis Expediam." i.e. Cadmus.

## Ala.

C.C.: T V 694f.: "volucres equitum praeverterat alas  
Fama recens". VII 425f.: "non ausae transmittere pro-  
tinus alae Hostilem fluvium". So VII 351 IX 841 X 466.  
47. Cf. Aen. V 319 III 520 IX 578 XII 319; Sil. III 524 VII 527



C.A.: T V 692: "(Fama geminos alis amplexa tumultu."  
A I 620 f.: "totis ubi somnus inertior alis Defluit in  
terras!" Cf. Aen. VIII 369: "nox - fuscis alis amplectitur," ib.  
V 224; Sil. X 344. 354 f. XIV 675. XV 97; Hor. Sat. II 1, 58:  
"noxa alis circumvolat atris", id. C. II 17, 25.

### Alis.

C.C.: T IV 312: "fugit silvas perniciores alite vento." cf.  
Aen. VIII 430; Sil. XII 460. XVII 415; Ovid. Met. X 587; Prud. Psych. 323.

### Alimentum

C.C.: T IV 708 f.: "(Nilus) Pharius alimenta rogatus Donet  
agris." II 93: "Procumbunt piceae, flammis alimenta  
supremis." Cf. Sil. XVII 97; Luc. III 683, "alimenta ignis";  
Ovid. Met. XIV 532.

### Alipes.

C.C.: This word, in Statius as in other poets, occurs fre-  
quently in the sense of "horse"; I note only T IV 351.



V 699 VT 536; Lucr. VI 765; Sil. III 292 XV 554 VII 700;  
Val. Fl. V 611; Ann. XII 484 VII 277.

### Altrix.

C.C.: T VII 147: "Altricemque domum et patulos nemine uisct-  
ur iques." IX 439f.: "Nec te admonet altrix Unda." Cf.  
Ann. III 273; Sil. I 218. III 372; Luc. VI 425; Ov. Met. IV 293.

### Altus.

L. A.: T II 376f.: "umbustaque sontibus alte Intepet hydra  
radis." III 329f.: "mens altum spirat honorem Consilia  
factorum." ib. 386, : "Sed altus Consiliis pater", IV 37 f.:  
"neque enim altior ulli Mens lausto de fonte venit."  
S. T III 317. 400. XI 718. A 168r. Cf. Uen. XII 140. X 875.  
VII 27; Sil. X 68. : 92. XVII 384; Lucr. VI 647. "alteque  
videndum"; Cic. Fin. V 20, 57. Mil. 8 etc.

### Alumna.

C.C.: T VII 732f.: "rogat hoc natusque tuique Quereu





alumna vadi". XII 181 f.: "nec alumna moosi Phas-  
idis inuuptis vallata cohortibus, iret." A. I 402:  
'Spartaque potenti, alumnani'. Cf. Sil. II 531. IX  
532; Cic. Div. I 9, 15. Brut. 12, 45.

### Alumnus.

C.C. The use of this word in the sense of "in-  
habitant", 'native' etc. is so common that with-  
out making quotations, I merely indicate the  
places where it occurs: T. III 439. IV 148, 638. V 54.  
162. VI 15, 356, 799. VII 5, 284, 667. VIII 149, 223, 432, 483.  
IX 368, 768, 900. XI 45. XII 613. A. I 118, 420. Cf. Sil. I 292 III 40.  
IV 275. VIII 172, 424 etc.; Val. VIII 219; Cic. Phil. VII 3.

### Amare.

A.C.: T IX 113 f.: "motusque per omnes Corpus amat",  
i.e. "keeps near to": cf. Aen. V 163 "litus ama".

### Amarus.



C.A.: T VII 724f.: "Ille per oppositos longe rimatus a-  
marum Astaciden". IX 370f.: "nec ponte submota in-  
trabat amaram Dorida". Cf. Aen. X 900. Verg. Ecl. III 109;  
Hor. C. IV 12, 19f.; Lucr. III 907. IV 1125; Sil. II 4, 11; Cic. Att. XIV  
21. This trope is found in early Latin also, e.g. Ter.  
Heu. 710, and exists in English in such expressions  
as 'bitter grief.'

### Ambages.

C.A.: T I 485f.: "quos nexis ambagibus angur Apollo  
fortendi generos ---- Ediderat." Cf. Sil. VIII 44f.: "atque  
ambagibus aevi oblegitur vetustas"; Lucr. VI 1079:  
"nec tibi tam longis opus est ambagibus usquam";  
Ov. Met. VII 760.

### Amictus.

C.C.: T I 631: "Zeta superiecti nebularum inscendit  
amictu". III 416: "(Nox, nigraeque polos involvit a. mictu".  
Cf. Aen. I 412; Sil. XII 613; id. V 36; Lucr. VI 1132.



## Amicus, inimicus

A.C.: T II 194f: "prospectet amicam Puppis lunum".  
III 24: "portus sed relinquere amicos". IV 611f: "Cuius ab  
inlento non ulla Amphionis arces Vidit amica  
dies". IX 493f: "sed amicior nudis, Fraxinus in-  
gentique vadum possederat umbra". XII 52f: "et  
amica Cithaeron Silva regis". VII 24f: "Quae superum  
abe. inimicum impexit Averno Aethera". Cf. Sil.  
XI 582 "inimica pestes", XVII 209, "aurae voto amice-  
ae"; Sen. II 255 "per amica silentia lunae"; Verg. Georg.  
IV 115 "amici imbres"; Ov. Tr. I 4, 18.

## Amplexi.

C.C.: T V 288f: "et Cycladas Aegaeoni Amplexo com-  
mendo patrem". Cf. Verg. Ecl. III 45. Hor. A.P. 209; T  
XI 761: "(Nox) profugos amplexitur umbra".  
C.A.: T V 692: "(Fama) gemino alis amplexa tumult-  
us". E 626f: "iam fama sacratam Vocem amplexa  
volat". XI 760: "Decorem amplexi vitam reditus-



que pudendos". A I 621: "(communis) mutumque am-  
plexitur orbem". Cf. Cic. Phil. X 4. Fam. IV 8.

### Amplexus.

C.C.: T II 234: "Vallis in amplexu nemorum sedet."

Cf. Sil. XVII 102; Lucr. V 318.

### Angere.

C.U.: T III 18f: "Vano sic turbidus aestu Angitur".

A I 183: "angunt sua gaudia matrem". Cf. Lucr. IV 1126.

This trope is also not rare in early Latin, e.g. Ter.

Phor. 160, and in Cicero, e.g. Off. II 7, 25.

### Anhelare.

C.C.: T IV 470: "illi nam plurimus ardor anhelat". Cf. Aen.

VIII 421; Sil. IX 286; Stat. Silv. I 1.57; and 'anhele sitis' of

Lucr. IV 872.

### Animus.





A.C.: T III 671f.: "Ut rapidus torrens, animos cui verna  
ministrant Flamina". - VII 427f.: "animos siue imbre-  
fer arcus, Seu montana dedit nubes". Cf. Aen. VII 383.  
"(turbini) dant animos plagae".

### Animare, exanimare.

C.C.: T III 224: "arma terrefici monstromm annata  
figuris". X 173f.: "et vulnera cursu Exanimat."

### Antrum.

C.C.: T IV 108f.: "glaucosque caput submersus in antro  
haeret", ib. 704f.: "Sic ubi se magnis refluxus sup-  
pressit in antris Nilus". IX 404: "At pater arcano  
residens somnos in antro". - A, I 540f.: "ille son-  
antibus antris Zethyos (premutur)". ib. 556f.: "vel in  
antra exuti Melle novo gravidae mites videt Hyb-  
la catervas". Compare Sil. II 219.

### Arbiter.



C.C.: T III 23: "Calabrae datus arbiter alno". VI 104: "Silvanusque arbiter umbrae". II 330f.: "hinc saxus umbo arbiter agricolis." Cf. Sil. I 624. VIII 251; Lucr. VI 742 X 209.

### Arcus.

C.C.: T I 28f.: "Ipse tunc alte radiantem crinibus arcum Imprimat". A I 107: "et longo suspendit Pelion arcu". Cf. Aen. V 533; Lucr. IV 15. 79. VI 394.

### Ardere.

C.C.: T I 422f.: "crudisque virum sudoribus ardet furis". - II 601f.: "non segnior ardet Huc illuc clipeum obiectans". - ib. 718f.: "Nec magis ardentes Mavors hastataque pugnae Impulerit Bellona tuba." IV 764f. "inter anhelitus ardens Verba rapit." X 566: "ardet palletque inventus". XII 660: "et mediis ardent in nubibus hastae". Cf. Aen. IV 262. XI 602; Sil. XV 676; Val. III 340; Lucr. III 661 VI 294. 1170; Plaut. Capt. 594. "ardent oculi", and



Cic. Verr. II 5, 62.

C. A.: T II 484 f.: "nunc ille hortantibus ardens Sollicitat  
distis". VII 703: "Ardet inextincti saevi Iuvenci amore".  
X 76: "non saevius arsit". - A I 473: "in absentem belli  
manus ardet Achillem". So Th. II 571 f. IV 134. 337. 381.  
649, VI 405. 498. VII 724. 740, VIII 655 f. 674. IX 203. 788.  
X 487. 885. XI 152. 262. 295 A. I 786 f. Cf. Aen. XI 845. XII 3.  
71. IV 281; Sil. IX 262 XVI 595; Val. VI 45; Lucr. IV  
1191; Cic. Pis. 24. Q. F. I 2.

### Ardescere, obardescere.

C. C.: T IX 856 f.: "cum torva clipei metuentis obarsit  
lucis rays". Cf. Sil. IX 323; Oo. M. XI 523.

C. A.: A I 316 f.: "Ardesunt animi primusque per ora  
gignat amor". Cf. Aen. I 713. VII 445; Sil. XI 302; Lucr. IV 1082 etc.

### Ardor.

C. C.: T IV 540 f.: "pus ardor sanguinis adfusi". Cf. Sil. IV 268;  
Lucr. IV 1089; Cic. Balb. 21.



C.A.: T I 440 f.: "quisnam implacabilis ardor Exturbare  
odis tranquilla silentia noctis?" - II 357 f.: "ni con-  
scius ardor Ducit" - VIII 728 f.: "Dum tristes socii  
cupidum bellae (qui ardor) --- trahunt." XII 724  
"O nisi magnanimae nimius te laudis inisset  
Ardor. So IV 296. VI 284. 74. VII 120. 422. 533. VIII 53.  
517. IX 675. XII 194. 443. 726. A II 29. Cf. Sil. I 582. II 39. 431.  
IV 110. 301. VIII 142. IX 8. etc. etc.; Luc. V 129. IV 520. VI 587;  
Lucr. III 251. 289. IV 1108. 1069. 1078. 1208; Cic. Fin. I 13; Liv.  
VI 13; Tac. Agr. 8.

### Arma.

C.C.: T I 630: "(Delus, Pestifera arma iacit." - II 106 f.:  
"magister Immemor armorum versantisque ae-  
quora clavi Cinctaris". - V 232: "Ut fera, quae ---  
Zardius arma movet". X 185 f.: "stupet ipsa ratio  
tardeque sequuntur Arma". So V 121. VII 88. VIII 125. 213.  
IX 584. Cf. Sen. I 177. "Cerealia arma", ib. V 15. VI 353.  
XII 6; Sil. IX 480; Luc. IV 88.





Armare, exarmare.

C.C.: T X 574f.: "Sic ubi pumice pastor captum ab antro armata erexit apex". - XI 743: "(leo) longo iscet exarmatus ab aëvo". Cf. Aen. IX 773. X 140. XII 857; Sil. XVI 682, "armatus veneno"; Val. Fl. VIII 302.

Arx.

C.C.: T I 114f.: "Ut stetit abrupta qua plurimus arce Cithaeron Occurrit caelo". III 222: "Turbidus aethera curvus urgebat ad arces". ib. 246f.: "Arcem hanc aeternam, gentis sacrae nostrae, Destor". - V 302f.: "captasque refugerat arces Exsaturata Venus". Thus also VIII 21. 408f. IX 307. XI 417. Cf. Aen. X 805; Sil. III 486; Luc. IV 800.

Asper.

C.A.: T II 605f.: "armantque virum, saepe aspera passum Vulnera". - IX 166: "premit aspera virgo". - X 357 "en reduces contra venit aspera mater". - XI 161f.



"Aspera quando Praetent virtus". - A I 418: "Dat bello pedite Aetolus et asper Uernan". Similar examples are at T IV 315. 726. 753. VII 354. VIII 66. IX 610. X 575. 645. 820. XI 715. XII 121. 519. We may compare Aen. I 279. XI 664; Sil. I 148. XVI 356. XVII 136. 571; Cic. Planc. XVI 40. Brut. 34, 129.

### Asperare.

C.A.: T I 137f.: "Haud secus indomitos praecipos discordia fratres Aspera!" - VII 496: "cum mixta fletu anus asperat ira". - IX 1f.: "Asperat uomio rabie audita cruculi Dydeos". - ib. 705: "Asperat ora minis". - A I 400f.: "facinusque relatu Asperat Iliacum". Cf. Tac. Ann. I 72. III 12.

### Ater.

C.A.: T I 646f.: "quem nubibus atris Et squalente die, nigra quem tabe sinistri Quacris, inique poti". III 636: "(nescire) ubi atra dies". - VII 159: "en iterum



atra refers incendia terras". - VIII 375f.: "Fatalem  
populis ultro po-centibus horam Udmovet atra  
lie". Cf. Aen. III 64. IX 719; Sil. XVI 598. "atra pugna";  
Luer. II 581. IV 174; Hor. C. I 28, 13.

### Atrium.

C.C.: T II 49f.: "nigrique Iovi vacua atria ditat  
Mortibus". Cf. Sil. XIII 578f.

### Audax.

A.C.: T III 466: "Mons erat audaci seductus in  
aethera dorso", with which may be compared "aud-  
ere" at Luer. VI 1070, "vitegeni latices aquae font-  
ibus audent misceri".

### Augur.

C.A.: T III 5f.: "tum plurima verbat pessimus in  
dubio augur timor". Silin. uses 'magister' in  
the same way at IV 25f.: "hanc sequis cuncta



magister praecipital timor", and here 'augur' transferred to the concrete at *V* 118: "sat magnus in hostem augur adest ensis".

### Augurium.

C.A.: *T* *V* 545f.: "iam certa malorum Meritis ab auguris". - *A* *I* 25f.: "non nunquam varia parvulum Auguria". - Cf. *Sil.* *XI* 571: "mensque augurio ludatur inani"; *Cic. Dusc.* *I* 15. 33. *Fam.* *VI* 6.

### Avidus.

A.C.: *T* *III* 588: "iam falces avidae, et aratra canum (ruebere)". *ib.* *VIII* 50f.: "Cur autem avidis Ixiona frango Verticibus?" - *VIII* 132f.: "avidae tristis locus ille ruinae Cessat". Cf. *Sil.* *XIV* 622; *Lucr.* *I* 1031. *T* 200. *VI* 1232; *Ov. M.* *IX* 234. *XII* 280; *Lil.* *I* 3. 7.

### Aula.

C.C.: *T* *III* 483f.: "supra seu conditor aulae Sic





dedit effusum chaos in nova semina texens". Cf.  
Aen. I 140: "illa se iactat in aula Aeolus"; Sil. III  
443. XIII 578f.; Prop. IV 11, 5: "fuscae deus aulae".

### Aureus.

C.A.: T III 559f.: "At non prior aureus ille Sanguis  
aureum". Cf. Hor. C. IV 2, 23; Lucr. III 12: "aurea dicta";  
Lib. I 6, 58. The same trope is common in English,  
e.g. "golden hours".

### Aurum.

C.C.: A I 298: "Et gemmis lux maior inest et blandius aurum". Valerius Flaccus uses the same word  
with reference to the stars at V 369.

### Axis.

C.C.: T VI 299: "et rapido Sol natum imponeat axi".  
Cf. Aen. IV 482 etc.; Sil. I 677. VIII 650. XIII 553; Luc I  
412. 57. II 586. III 96. 359. etc. (Gregorius p. 23f.).



Bellare, debellare.

C.C.: T VII 86f.: "debellatasque relinquit Eurus equas".

A. I 96f.: "et ratibus bellare parabat Iliacis".

Bellum.

C.C.: T VII 9: "(celebravit) Apollineae bellum puerile  
pharitrae". - XI 114f.: "Ut notus et Boreas gemino de  
canone mundi ---- Bella ciuit". - XI 791: "quales  
Iuuehae ad bella vocatae Phryiades amantes". Cf.  
Aen. XI 736; Sil. VII 571, XII 618; Lucr. V 392, 380, VI 375.

Bibere, combibere

C.C.: T IV 454: "adgeritur, quantum bibit arida  
tellus". - XI 173f.: "Umne bibam superest quodcum-  
que cruoris Inachii?" - A. I 433: "Vulneraque alta  
bibat". - T X 674f.: "Fulminis haut citius radiis  
adflata cupressus Combibi inposita et sterpe et  
verbera flammae". Cf. Aen. XI 803; Sil. XI 629: "bibunt  
tela cruorem"; Catull. 66, 85; Cic. Phil. XI 5.



C.A.: A.I 303: "totusque novum bibit ossibu ignem".  
Cf. Aen. I 749; Lucr. III 994. VI 71f. In the latter case in-  
bibere is used in the sense of "desire earnestly".

### Bibulus.

C.C.: T XI 43f.: "ceu gurgite cano Nume uterq. bib-  
ulas, nunc induit astra harenas". Cf. Verg. Aen.  
VI 227. Georg. I 114; Lucr. II 376: "bibula harena".

### Biga.

C.C.: T I 338: "(Titanis) Horifera quiddam tenuissimum  
aera biga". - VI 665f.: "at Thessala victrix Ridet  
ambulantes audito carmine biga". - XII 297f.: "et  
lunaribus ovis bigis Advertit vultum". Compare  
the use of 'currus'.

### Blandus.

A.C.: T IV 96f.: "Anguis humo verni blanda ad-  
spiramina solis Erigitur". - IX 328f.: "Non Antho-  
doi tegit hospitibus inguina pontus Blandior".



ib. 334: "blandi per candida terga iuueni". Cf. Sil. XVI  
357: "blandi sonitus"; Lucr. V 1366.

### Bracchium.

C.C.: T I 361 f. "rapunt antiqua procellae Bracchia sil-  
varum". - VIII 546: "(ulmus) nec tam sua bracchia  
labens". - V 279: "gemini qua bracchia muri tit-  
us eunt". Similar examples may be found at Aen.  
VI 282. III 535. V 829. XII 209; Sil. XIII 595; Luc. III 387.  
IV 266. X 259.

### Cadere, excidere, incidere.

C.C.: T VIII 407 f. "non tanta cadentibus Haedis Aeniam  
Rhodopen solida nive verberat Arctos". - XI 313:  
"cecidere minae". Cf. Aen. IV 480; Lucr. II 1165. III 967. IV  
1123; Hor. C. III 1, 27; so also Cic. N. D. I 24, 67.

C.A.: T VII 210: "quoniam vetus excidit ira, silebo". -  
ib. 258: "et inuuptae procul excidat ira Dianae".  
ib. 536 f. "variaque animum turbante procella Ex-





cidenat regnum". - ib. 801: "exciderant irae". - ib. 134:  
"Ut vero amentibus ipse (i.e. Mars) incidit." This met-  
aphor is not uncommon; I refer to a few examples  
in different departments of the literature: Plant.  
Most. 717; Lucr. III 673: "excident retinentia rerum";  
Aen. I 26; Sil. VIII 224, 361; in proximo, Cic. Leg. II 18, 46.

### Caecus.

C. A.: T II 116f.: "caecumque cupidine regni Ausurum-  
que eadem germanum expelle". - XI 345: "caeco me  
Erinyas ore rogavi". Compare Aen. VI 157; Lucr.  
II 14: "pectora caeca"; Sil. XII 477. XV 619. XVII 592; Cic.  
Sest. 7, 17: "caecus atque amens tribunus".

### (Caedere), excidere.

C. C.: T VI 163f.: "Illam, oro, cineri simul ex eisque  
parenti Reddite." Cf. Aen. II 637. XII 762; Sil. IX 292.

### Calcare.



C.C.: T I 238f.: "at nati (facinus sine more) cadentes  
Calcavere oculos". - III 208f.: "nec adhuc calcate foed-  
eris Urqos Fama subit". - XI 679: "Et tibi iam pas-  
set regum calcare ruinas". - A. I 403: "Iura fidem  
superos una calcata rapina"; to which compare  
Sic. III 85: "calcatum foedus": VT 550: "calcata fata";  
Prop. II 8, 20.

### Calere, recalere.

C. A.: T III 583: "Et mixtus lacrimis caluit dolor". -  
IV 261: "tubas audire calens". - IV 356: "Bellator nulli  
cunctis deus". - V 263: "Nubigenae caluere mero". -  
VI 420f.: "nec non et Thessalus Heros spe proprio  
calet". - VII 615f.: "et inae Hinc atque inde calent". -  
VIII 340: "quid mirum caluisse viros". - X 703: "ne  
frena animo permittit calenti". - IV 671: "ex longo  
recalet furor"; cf. Lucr. V 1312; Lib. I 10, 53; Cic. Brut.  
66, 234.



## Caligare.

C.C.: T I 325f.: "Et caligantes abrupto sole Mycenae  
Terre iter impavidum!" - IV 539f.: "(quis) caligantem  
longis Ixiona gyris nesciat?" - IX 367: "et ob-  
ducti caligant sanguine visus". - XII 231f.: "nec  
caligantibus arvis Terretur". - ib. 682f.: "sed pul-  
vere crasso Caligare diem et Tyrios inga per-  
dere montes Aspicit." Cf. Aen. II 606: "altae cal-  
igantesque fenestrae".

C.A.: T X 287: "Et caligante nimis successibus iras-  
te which may be compared Sil. XIV 89: "rex caligat."

## Caligo.

C.C.: T VI 488f.: "Tandem caligine mersum Erigit  
accursu comitum caput." - VIII 502f.: "quamquam hunc  
belli caligine nobis Congressum fortuna tulit?"  
IX 433: "et gemina iungunt caligine ripas." Cf.  
Luc. IX 17f.: "morsus subita caligine mortem Accipi-  
as".



C.A.: T II 685f.: "multaque operis caligine plenum  
Consilio dignata virum". - V 197f.: "mixtus cal-  
igine Leti Kore maderis Stygio morituram am-  
plectitur urbem Somnus". X 735f.: "illi atra mer-  
sum caligine pectus Confudit sensus". So Sil. II  
299f. VII 45. XI 122; Catull. 64, 207; Cic. Planc. 40, 96.

### Calor.

C.A.: T I 3: "Pierus menti calor incidit". - II 391f.:  
"pronusque calori Semper erat". - III 701: "tacitos Ven-  
eris furata calores". - A I 881f.: "tantum subita ar-  
ma calorque Martius horrenda confundit luce  
penates". - ib. 888: "et occulto virtus infraeta cal-  
ore est". Similar use of this word is seen at  
Aen. VII 390f.: "notusque medullas intravit calor";  
Sil. I 549. XIV 223; Luc. II 324: "in venisque cal-  
orem excitat." This metaphor I have not found  
before the time of Augustus.





## Campus.

C.C.: A. I 793: "campo maiore exerceita virtus". The employment of 'campus' in the sense 'sphere of action', a here, is frequent in Cicero, e.g. Phil. XIV 6: "magnus est in republica campus, multus apertus cursus, ad laudem": Caec. 29, 54. de Or. III 19, 70.

## Capax.

C.A.: T. II 634f.: "(Virtus) ipsa capax Elegit penetrare viros". Cf. Ovid. Met. VIII 243, 533; Cic. Or. 29 fin.

## Capere.

C.A.: A. I 637f.: "Aequaeuamque faciem captes noctesque diesque dissimulas?" For similar passage see Lucr. I 15, 49. II 651. IV 1015; Sen. II 196; Hor. S. II 7, 46; Ov. M. IV 170; Cic. Clu. 5, 13.

## Caput.

C.C. The application of the word 'caput' to trees,



mountains, rivers etc. is so ordinary that I need quote no examples, but only indicate the occurrences: T I 356. II 24. III 319. VI 86. VII 106, 349. X 29. 531. A I 451. II 139. Very many cases are found also in Vergil, Lucretius, Silius, and Lucan; and this metaphor is not unknown in early times, e.g. Plant. Trin. 940. Compare in the Greek Herodot. IV 91, κεφαλὴ ποταμοῦ.

### Carcer.

C.C.: A I 625f.: "primumque in bello carcere perdet Florem animi". Cf. Aen. VI 784; Sil. XII 188; Luc. VI 722.

### Cardo.

C.C.: T I 157f.: "Sol emissus Eo Cardine" - ib. 349: "(ventus) axemque in mole cardine vellit". - VII 55f.: "Utque illum Arctosae labentem cardine portae --- Aquina nimborum --- In diversa gemunt". - XI 114f.: "Ut Notus et Boreas gemino de cardine mundi ---



Bella cident." Similar passage in Sil. III = IV 779.

IX 40; Luc. I 552. IV 72. 672. VIII 381. IX 528.

C. A.: T X 853: "Cum vero attoniti fatorem in cardine summo"; to this we may compare Aen. I 672: "tunc tanto cessabit cardine rerum".

### Carpere.

C. C.: T III 711: "Illius unguenti carperis pater oscula vultu". - IV 754: "(vitis) inertia robora carpit". - IX 467f.:

"(unius) Contentus, carpit putre, servantia ripas urbusta". - XII 144: "Sebile carpit iter praetaeque innititur hastae". Compare Sil. XV 697; Trip. I 20, 27;

Ovid. M. IV 358; Cic. de or. I 42 fin., Sect. 56.

C. A.: T III 109: "Elysias, i, carpe plagas; cf. Aen. IV 2: "regina caeco carpitur igni"; Sil. XVI 1: "carpebat

cura senatum", id. XVI 119. XVII 160; Val. VII 533; Catull. 68, 35; Ovid Met. III 490.

### Cassida.



C.C.: T II 3024: "His arcu, his tela sudas, his cassida  
cune integit.

### Cassus.

C.A.: T II 670: 'Iam sublata manus cassos de-  
fertur in ictus'. - XI 449: "Bis cassae periere  
viae": cf. Ven. XII 780; Luc. V 130; Lucr. III 979, IV 125, 510.

### Castigare.

C.C.: T IX 6874: "Colla sedent modis et castigata iuba-  
rum Libertas", to which may be compared Sil. XII 355:  
"insula castigatur aquis".

### Cantes.

C.A.: T III 694: "Aequoreaeque super regant praecordia  
cantes"; to this very rare metaphor we have a par-  
allel in Ovid. Met. XI 330.

### Cedere.





C.A.: T VIII 531: "aegro animo vis ac fiducia cessit";  
cf. Aen. VII 332, IX 220; Val. VII 175; and in compounds,  
Lucr. VI 55, 1210, V 1121, etc.

### Celer

C.A.: T VIII 328: "celeres neu praecipe Parcae", -ib. 439:  
"heu celeres Parcae"; cf. Aen. XII 507: "fata celerrima"; Lib.  
IV 1, 205.

### Certamen

C.C.: T III 116f: "Quisque suas avidi ad lacrimas  
miserabile currunt Certamen". Similar employment  
of the word may be seen at the following places:  
Sil. VII 569, XI 72; Lucr. II 573, V 382, 390, 783; Prop III 13,  
19; Lib. IV 1, 37; Cic. Fin. II 21, 68 etc.

### Certare

C.A.: T II 216: "et vivis certantia vultibus aera"; cf.  
Lucr. II 11, III 3.



### Ciere, excire.

C.C.: T XII 683: "sed bella ciēt bellumque minatur".  
 A.I 96f.: "Quae iam excire pretum et ratibus bellare  
 parabat Iliacis". Parallels are Aen. IV 122; Sil. X 7  
 265f.; Lucr. V 1250; Cic. Div. I 9, 15.

### Clamare, exclamare, reclamare.

C.C.: T X 94f.: "licet omnia clament litora". - ib. 263:  
 "ne gravis exclamet portae mugitus alienae". - III  
 120: "et plangoribus arva reclamant". - IV 806f.:  
 "percussa reclamat Terra": - so Sil. IV 524: "clamat  
 unda et ventus". id. IX 516. Compare the use of 'clamor'  
 in the Aeneid III 566; Lucr. VI 145; Hor. C. III 29, 38:  
 "non sine montium clamore vicinaeque silvae".

### Clarare.

C. A.: T XI 652f.: "hunc et Thavortha clarant Samina";  
 cf. Lucr. IV 776: "multaque nobis clarandum est";  
 Hor. C. IV 3, 4.



## Clarus

C.A.: T II 631f.: "nil indole clarum illa nec pietate quit". - VII 731f.: "Clare Gigantes et tiamnum, Asope, favillis, Da munera etc." Similar are IX 21. X 441. XII 555. 617. Beside these examples we may place Ter. Heu. 841; Ovid. F. III 28; Cic. Verr. II 3, 25; and clarescere, in Lucr. V 830.

## Claudere.

C.C.: T VI 727: "aditusque ad vulnera clusi": cf. Aen. II III: "illos aspera ponti interclusit hiems"; Lucr. I 320. V 751; Cic. Or. 68.

## Clastrum.

C.C.: T III 26f.: "omnia mundi Clastra tonant". - IV 387f.: "Aut tumidum Gangen aut claustra novissima rubrae Zethys --- Perguri". - AI 407f.: "nec tantum exciti, bimane quos Isthmia vallo Clastra nec undisonae quos circuit umbo Maleae".



Similar passages are Aen. III 411; Sil IV 829. V 44.  
VII 334. XI 442; Lucr. I 253. II 684. VI 721. VIII 222, 236.  
291. etc.; Lucr I 70. 415. III 396. VI 1151 etc. A like usage  
may be found in the early Latin, Lucil. Sat. fr. 700.

### Colere.

C.C.: T VII 174: "limenque egressa inventu. Sacra  
colunt." - ib. 102f.: "Inachias nec tantum culta  
per urbes Numina". - VII 126. VIII 207. IX 587, 611.  
657. So Ovid Met. IV 32. VIII 350. etc. Catull. 61, 48;  
and often in Cicero, e.g. N. D. I 41, 115.

### Collum.

C.C.: T IX 643f.: "Parnasie frondes praeter Colla tenebat  
iter". - A I 944: "Droades optabuntque tuis dare colla  
catenis"; cf. Aen. IX 436. XI 11.

### Coma.

C.C.: T II 136f.: "(Aurora) Horantes excussa coma





multumque sequenti Sole rubens". - III 257f.: "Silvarumque comas et abacto flamine rubes Mulcet iners aestas". - ib. 321f.: "caelumque trisulea Lenitat omne coma iamdudum". - V 45. VI 84. 230. VII 389. IX 534. 596. That the metaphor is not rare in epic poetry, the following examples serve to show: Aen. II 629. 368. VII 60. XII 209; Sil. IV 682. V 488. X 530. XIII 595; Luc. III 443. IV 128. VI 644. IX 428. 627. 917. X 304.

### Comare.

C.C.: T II 530: "cristasque videt rutilare comantes". - V 502f.: "ora comanti mergit humo". - IX 107. 698. Compare Aen. III 468; Sil. VI 183f. XIV 419. XVI 59f.

### Comes.

C.C.: T VIII 548f.: "Sumpserat in Danaos Heliconius arma Corymbus, Ante comes musis". XII 241f.: "et errantem comitis solacia flammæ Destituit".



So Sil. IX 568: "Comes hasta". IV 134. VII 598. XV 153;  
Luc. III 290. IV 431.

C. A.: T I 130: "sociisque comes discordia regnis". Thus  
Plaut. Merc. V 2, 20; Lucr. III 400. VI 1156; Hor. C. IV 5, 24; Sil. XIII  
271: "Comes aeterna est --- libertas"; Luc. IV 93. V 27. 510. Com-  
pare the use of the English 'attendant'. Under the  
head I must add also Theb. X 387f.: "Invida fata  
piis et fors ingentibus ausis Rara comes".

### Commercium.

C. C.: T II 511f.: "aut communis ire viator Audeat et  
dirae commercia iungere linguae". - V 668f.: "et  
socias veritus commercia vitae Amphiarauos ai".  
VII 544: "nempe haec trahis ad commercia natum?"  
A. I 404: "Hoc foedus Phrygium, haec geminae commerc-  
ia terrae?" Similar are Aen. X 532f. Sil. II 506; Luc.  
VI 71. VII 338. IX 443 etc.

### Compages.



C.C.: T VII 314: "Ille autem supera compage soluta  
Nec solitus sentire metu expavit oborta Sidera".  
ib. 1434: "Vidi ipse profundae Noctis iter rupta-  
que soli compage rudentem Illum". Compare Luc.  
T 118: "Compages humana"; Cic. Cat. M. 21, 77.

### Compescere.

C.A.: T XII 361: "et carae gemitu compescit alumnae".  
So Lucr. III 953: "compesce querellas"; Hor. C. II 20, 23:  
"comp. clamorem"; Sil. VIII 409: "bella fulmine com-  
pescet linguae (sc. Cicero)".

### Contemptor.

A.C.: T XI 513: "It praecepit sompes strictae contemptor  
habucae". Compare the use of "contemnere" at  
Lucr. II 447: "(saxa) ictu contemnere sueta", Verg.  
G. II 361, and Lib. I 3, 37.

### Contumeliosus.



C.C.: T IV 236: "Et cono Ledaen apex" - VII 351. VIII 402  
568. 706. IX 697. XII 701. A I 437. See also Aen. III 468;  
Sil. II 398. X 179.

### Coquere.

C.A.: T II 299: "Uiderat hoc conivex perituri  
vatis et aras Ante omnes epulasque truncem se-  
creta coquebant Invidiam". This metaphor  
was not unknown in the earliest period, e.g.  
Enn. X fr. 230: "cura, quae nunc te coquit"; Plant.  
Mil. 208; and in the Silver Age was not used  
by Statius only, e.g. Sil. VII 403. So Aen. VII 345.

### Cor.

C.A.: The employment of 'cor' and 'corda' as the  
seat of the emotions is so ordinary that I  
need do no more than give a few examples  
from the different spheres and indicate  
the occurrence in Statius: Aen. Cist 109; Sil.





Ph. 800; Cic. Or. 16, 53; Hor. C. I 17, 14; Ov. Her. XIII 102; Verg.  
Aen. VIII 265. IX 55; Sil. VII 320 etc. Stat. A I 42. 667.  
T I 249. 400. 478. 653. II 191. 411. III 281. 310. 423. 600.  
679. IV 378. 490. V 32. 445. 473. VI 372. 804. VII 533. VIII  
215. 93. 261. IX 713. 824. X 221. 622. 673. XI 264. 397.  
606. XII 113. 222.

### Cornu.

C.C.: T V 531f.: "Quantus et ille sacri spiris in-  
torta movebat Cornua Parnasi". - X 740: "Corn-  
ua nunc equitum, cuneos nunc ille pedest-  
res (agit)". - ib. 371: "(Diana) admoeto monstra-  
vit funera cornu". - XII 2. 306. - A I 644: "et ter-  
rae rubuerunt cornua Lunae". Compare Aen. III 549.  
645. V 832. XII 89; Sil. II 126. IV 316; Luc. I 216. 537.  
III 595. IV 60. V 546. 548. VII 217. 365. 524. VIII 193 etc.

### Corona.

C.C.: T I 612f.: "Obvius huic, latus omne virum



stipante corona, Fit iuuenis". - II 227f.: "casta  
matrem cinxere corona Argolide". - V 17. XI 422-  
III 411f.: "et auratae textum subline coronae (sc.  
Solis) Desipiunt". - IV 168f.: "squalet triplici ram-  
osa corona Hydra recens obitu". - VI 233f.:  
"Collibus incurui viridique obsessa corona  
Vallis in amplexu nemorum sedet." Similar  
examples are found in the other epic poets: Ven.  
IX 508. 551. X 122. XI 475. XII 744; Sil. V 200. XIII 140;  
Luc. I 321. II 120. III 374. VI 289.

### Coronare.

C.C.: T II 526: "densaque ramus latrone cor-  
ant". - IV 112f.: "Undique magnanimum pubes  
delecta coronant Oeniden". - X 531f.: "caput  
omne coronant Murorum". - ib. 604: "Ille  
coronatos iam dudum amplectitur ignes".  
Compare Ven. IX 380; Lucr. II 801; Ovid. Met.  
V 388; Prop. IV 4, 8; Vitr. IX 4.



## Corpus.

C.C.: T IV 240f.: "ibi corpore mixto Metiri numerum vultusque habitusque suorum Dulce viris." - A I 457f.: "tunc sparsa ac dissona molles In corpus vultumque coit." So Aen. V 683. VI 727; Sil. VIII 562; Luc. VII 294. X 416.

## Crescere.

C.A.: T X 181: "hanc lacti seque huc crevisse dolentes"; cf. Ovid, Her. XV 117. This metaphor is not rare in Cicero, e.g. Rosc. A. 30, Cluent. 28, 77.

## Crinire.

C.C.: T IV 217: "frondenti crinitur cassis oliva." - Silvae IV 5, 10: "Nunc cuncta veri frondibus annis Crinitur arbos." So Aen. VII 785: "galea triplici iuba crinita"; Val. V 370: "nox auro crinita"; Cic. N.D. II 5-14. I have found this verb in the original signification only in the Perf. Part.



## Crinis.

C.C.: T VII 583: "(fulmine) longinque trahunt per  
nubila crinem" - IX 153: "et iussi tenere silent-  
ia crines". This metaphor is common to nearly  
all the Epic poets: Aen. V 528; Sil. I 358f. 461.  
VII 636; Luc. I 525; Val. I 205. II 42.

## Crudus.

C.C.: T VII 432: "crudi torrens alius...".

C.A.: T II 341f.: "Etsi crudus amor nequum post  
flammae totae intepuerunt". - III 335: "crudasque  
vetat sentire dolores". - IV 228f. "Deus ipse viros  
in pulvere crudo theas alit". - IV 280: "Cruda  
puerperia". - VII 298f.: "crudumque maritis ignibus  
ante diem cupido violant amore improba  
connubii". IX 391f. 716f. XI 414. XII 762f. Compare  
Aen. X 682; Sil. VII 113. XVI 331; Ovid. Am. III 858.

Cubare, excubare, incubare.





C.C.: T IX 194f.: "iam sub culmine fixus Excebat."-  
III 256: "et umbelli recubant ubi litora somno".

### Cubile.

C.C.: T V 477: "et occiden cubuere cubilia Phœbi."-  
IX 54: "Stat super occiduae nebulae cubilia noct-  
is."- V 604: "et errantes per capta cubilia plumae".  
A I 378: "(volucres) ad alta cubilia ducunt." Com-  
pare Aen. IX 715; Hor. C. IV 15, 16: "Solis ab Hesperio  
cubili".

### Culmen.

C.A.: T III 206f.: "Nunc regis iniqui ob noxam inmer-  
itos patriae tot culmina cives Exuimus."-V 325  
Exanguè imperium et maestam sine culmine  
hemion". The use of this word to denote the  
abstractly high is not rare: see Aen. II 290.603;  
Sil. VII 145; Luc. V 249. VII 594. VIII 8.702; Ap. Flor.



## Cultor.

C. A.: I VIII 453f.: "Cultor Son Pisae cultorem Baphnae  
Cinthei Turbati possidet equi". - IX 653f.: "arma  
Cultoris --- ad inania vidi Tartara --- descendere."  
Thus Aen. XI 788; Luc. II 389: "instictus cultor";  
Ovid Met. I 327; Hor. C. I 34, 1.

## Cultrix.

C. A.: I XII 302f.: "Cultrix placitissima nostru  
Inachis Argia cerni qua nocte vagetur": cf.  
Lact. Mort. Pers. II.

## Cultus.

C. A.: I XI 242f.: "Rumbe pro cultus antequam  
inque, rector, Sacra deum". So Ovid Met. V 279.  
VI 314 etc. Cic. de inv. II 53, Quosc. I 26.

## Cunabula.

C. C.: I I 582f.: "Non tibi digna, puer, generis cum



abula tanti Gramineo dedit herba toros." - IX 322  
"et virides cunabula ripae". - X 888f.: oneaque her  
cunabula flammis Fulmen, ut ubi fulser?" -  
VII 601. X 424. A I 38. Compare Aen. III 105; Sil. III 81;  
Prop. III 1, 27; Cic. de leg. agr. II 36 fin.

### Cuneus.

C.C.: T VII 727f.: "prohibet nique equine con  
sertum cunei latus". VIII 431. 673. IX 123. 677. X  
746. - V 416f.: "Donec ab extremae cuneo ratis  
Aesone natus --- ramos Extulit." - X 878f.:  
"Molibus obstant cuneos tabulatae  
saevus destruit". Similar passages are Aen.  
XII 457. 575; Sil. V 300f. IX 335. 364. XII 539. XV 665.  
716; Luc. VI 184. VII 497.

### Curvus.

C.C.: T X 328: "Adflatusque fugit curvus maior  
Vortex". III 222. 427. 430. VI 25. VII 310. IX 424. X 70.



XII 228. 307. Cf. Luc. I 657; Sil. XI 269.

### Cursus.

C. C.: I IV 276f.: "cen praepete cursu Conflyant tensae volueres". - Compare Lucr. I 1003. IV 407; Sil. XIII 413; Luc. III 468. 640 te.

### Custos.

C. C.: I X 658f.: "ipsa munimine veleris Sphinx galeae custos". - A. I 696f.: "Scyros erat placidique super Tritona custos Litoris". - Parallel passages may be found at Sil. XI 383. XV 593; Luc. II 679. VII 477; Ovid Met. VIII 320.

### Dannare.

C. A.: I II 520: "dannati avidum pecus abstrahit herbis". - VII 238f.: "subeunt campo, qui proximus urbi dannatis bellis patit expectatum furoris". Cf. Val. I 70: "et flava quercum dannare armenta" id. II 153





(Dare), circumdare, condere, perdere.

C.C.: T IX 599: "et planetu circumdat pectus inani":  
X 57: "Condiderant vota diem". - XII 692f: "sed pulvere  
crasso Caligare diem et Syrios iuga perdere mont-  
es Ulsicit." The metaphorical use of the verb and  
its compounds is old in the Latin; Siegmund  
von Kausse in <sup>the</sup> previously mentioned program  
(p. 20) gives examples from early Latin as well  
as from Lucretius.

C.A.: "dare terga" -- see under "terga".

Defendo -- see \*ferdo.

Deformis.

C.A.: T X 332f: "ni quos deformis in albo Sanguine  
des. nec occubat vita": cf. Sic. XIII 585: "deformis  
natum".

Densus.

C.A.: T X 149f: "piccaque haut unquam densior  
umbra Castra subit." 'Umbra' here has the force



of 'silva', and 'somnus' is to be understood.

#### Desertor.

C.C.: T VIII 738f.: "odi artus fragilenque hunc  
corporis usum, desertorem animi".

#### Dies.

C.A.: T I 51f.: "tamen adsiduus circumvolat alis  
Saeva dies animi, seclerumque in pectus. Viras!"  
cf. II 657f.

#### Dispendium.

C.A.: T III 718f.: "non sint dispendia iustae dura  
morae": cf. Aen. III 453.

#### Dissonus.

C.C.: T IV 299f.: "Arcades hi, gens una viri, sed dissona  
cultu Scinditur". So Sil. XVI 19: "dissona lingua ag-  
mina"; Luc. III 289: "dissona ora vulgi".



C.A.: A I 457: "tunc sparsa ac dissona moles": cf.  
Sil XI 45.

### Ditare.

C.C.: T VII 191: "Ditatur flammae": to which may  
be compared Hor. A.P. 57: "sermone patrum dit-  
averit." and Lucr. II 627.

### Dives.

C.A.: T I 392: "(Adrastus) dives avis et utroque  
Iovem de sanguine ducens". Similar are Aen. IV  
38 X 201: "Mantua, dives avis".

### Domare, edomare.

C.C.: T II 84f.: "et lacte novo domuisse cruorem  
Luxus". - VII 333: "Et sulco Petrona domant". - A I 413:  
"Aera domat Temese". - ib. 328: "et in pexos certo  
domat ordine crines". - T II 561, 1: "silva amor um-  
us humumque Edomuisse manu". For parallels



see Aen. IX 608; Lucr. II 1142: "et plagis infesta domare"; Hor. C. I 20, 9: "uvam domare"; and compare 'donitare' at Sil. XV 568f.

C. A.: I II 178: "Fortunam virtute domas"; to which we compare Hor. C. II 2, 9: "domare avidum spiritum", id. epp. II 1, 12: "domare invidiam"; Cic. de or. I 43. fin. "donitas habere libidines"; Sall. C. 7, 5.

#### Dominus.

C. C.: I XII 810: "Durabisne procul dominoque legere superstes.

#### Domus.

C. C.: The use of 'domus' in the sense of 'antrum', 'nidus', 'caelum', ' Tartara' etc. is common in Statius as in the other epic poets. The occurrences in the Thebais and Achilles together with a few parallels follow: Aen. V 214. VII 192. 235. 253; Sil. I 572. II 76. III 491f. VI 479. VIII 593; Lucr. IV 601. V 628.





VI 514. X 49; Lucr. III 771. VI 358. etc. Statius I 584.  
II 505. IX 360. - X 176f. - IX 798. X 578. VIII 273. 315f.  
VII 201. VIII 2. 49. A I 106. 121. 213. 373.

### Dorsum.

A.C.: T V 369f.: "(aequor) arguato iamiam prope sidera dorso Transgitur". - III 460: "Mons erat audaci seductus in aethera dorso". - IV 654. A I 448.  
Thus also Aen. I 110. VIII 234. X 303; Sil. VII 692f.  
XII 533. 372f. XIV 77. 591; Luc. II 428.

### Dubitare.

A.C.: T VIII 755f.: "gliscitque lepentis lumina torva videns et adhuc dubitantia figi."

### Dubius.

A.C.: T IX 492f.: "Stabat --- crepidine Underum aeternae dubio, sed amicos unde, Fraxinus"; cf. Prop. IV 4.53.



### Ducere.

C.A.: T VIII 484f.: "Nec minus Herculeum contra va-  
rus Haemona ducit Sanguis". - XII 459: "Me pietas;  
me duxit amor". This metaphor was not rare in  
Latin from early times: see, for example, Plant.  
Capt. 787: "ductus" in the sense of 'deceived',  
where however Schoell has adopted the  
emendation 'doctus'; Terence, And. 180; Ovid  
Met. III 587; Prop. II 17, 1; Cic. Dusc. II 18: Or. 32, 115.

### Ductor.

C.C.: T II 132f.: "sic excitus ira Ductor in ab-  
sentem consumit proelia fratrem". This word  
with the force of 'rex' occurs also at III 31. 349.  
AI 205. AI 599. 733. - T IV 118f.: "fluviorum ductor  
Achiuum, Inache", to which compare Silvae  
III 5, 112: "Libris ductor aquarum". - T IX 286f.  
"haut tamen est turbatus flumine ductor sed  
miseratur equum". - VI 839f.: "Non sic duct-



ores gemini gressi. horrida tauri Belli mont.  
T 330. VII 438f. A I 313. Ductor. used metaphor-  
ically & seen also in Aen. IV 334: "ductor  
classis"; Sil. XIV 408. 453.

### Dulcedo.

C.A.: T X 79f.: "Ergo intempesta somni dulcedo  
ine captos Destinat Aonios leto praeberē."

This metaphor is more frequent in Vergil,  
e.g., <sup>Aen.</sup> XI 538 etc. and occurs also in Sil. IV 421f.  
V 589; Luc. IX 393; Lucr. III 892. V 1406; Cic. Fin.  
II 34, 114; Matius in Cic. Fam. XI 28, 2.

### Dulcis.

C.C.: A I 572f.: "mode dulcia nota: Fila lyrae  
tenuesque modos et carmina monstrat": cf. Sil.  
XV 455. XVI 73f.; Lucr. V 270. 1382. 1395. VI 637 etc.;  
Hor. C. II 13, 37: "dulci sono decipitur".

C.A.: The application of this word to the Ab-



abstract is quite usual in all departments of  
the literature, and not less so in Statius  
than elsewhere, as the following references  
serve to show: *TI* 129. 632. *II* 399. 730. 743. *III* 632.  
*IV* 30. 92. 231. 274. 351. 354. 431. 780. *VII* 143. 165.  
236. *VIII* 38. 223. 257. *IX* 212. 701. 702. 724. *X* 480. *XI*  
135. 187. 369. 621. 699. *XII* 48. 258. 639. *A. I* 161. 398.  
796. 938. *II* 56. Compare *Flavianus* *Ine* 180. *Pseud.*  
694; *Enn. Ann. II* fr. 73; *Lucr. V* 21. 987. 1365.  
*VI* 4 etc. *Catull.* 64/57. 175: 51, 5; *Sil. XVII* 216;  
*Cic. Lael.* 24 fin. *Hor. C. I* 1, 2. In all these cases  
'dulcis' may be rendered by the English 'sweet',  
which is in the same manner applied to the  
abstract.

### *Durare.*

*C. A.*: *I IV* 242f.: "ea gloria--- durat": cf. *Verg.*  
*Aen. IX* 604. *id. Georg. II* 100; *Prop I* 6, 11; *Quintil.*  
*III* 7, 21: "virtus durabit."





Durus.

C.C.: T II 375: "Iamque emensus iter silvis ac litore durum". - IV 227f.: "et oliviferis Eurotae dura manus". - VII 46: "et durus contrahat sidera fulgor" - ib. 446f.: "nec longa late minimina durus addedit". - IV 867. 826. X 611. The scope of this metaphor in the literature is shown by the following examples. Plaut. Amph. 166; Ter. Ph. 73; Lucr. III 997. V 1357f. 815. 941; Aen. V 5. VII 522; Hor. C. IV 9. 49; Ov. Met. IV 307; Cic. Rep. I 44.

C.A. The use of 'durus' with the names of abstract ideas, or with appellations of persons in the sense 'hard-hearted' is not rarely found, and may be compared to similar forms of expression in English. In Statius we find the following occurrences: T IV 413f.: "Iam pectus, durae quam mortis limine manes Elicitos, patuisse refert". - XI 370f.: "rogat illa suorum



Antigone devota mali suspectaque regi, Et  
tantum tua, dure, soror. - II 384. III 205. 375. 491.  
718f. IV 435. 530. 617. VII 60. 511. IX 180. 390. 566. 834.  
XI 237. 713. XII 179. 214. 375f. 523. So also Democ.,  
Ph. 497; Aen. III 94. V 730; Ovid Met. I 414; Cic.  
Tū. II 19, 62 etc.

Dux.

C.C.: T II 323f.: "Veluti dux tauros amata  
valle carens." - IV 404. 71. - VII 394f.: "iubet  
ordine primo Ire duces (sc. pecoris)". II 282f.:  
"Ium varias pestes raptumque interpleat  
atro Disiphones de crine ducem". - IV 254f.: "Quas  
non ille duces nemorum fluvisque decata  
rumina, quas magno non abtulit igne  
Napaea?" - VI 402: "Senserat adductis alium  
praesagus Arion Stare ducem loris." Com-  
pare Ovid Met. V 327: "dux gregis", VIII 884:  
"dux armenti"; Luc. II 249. 'Dux' in the



sense of 'rex' or 'princeps' is a favorite usage with Statius and is found at the following places: I I 321, 634. II 202, 210, 317, 346, 448, 657, 683, 694, 699. III 96, 237, 346, 433. IV 346, 395, 416, 610. V 687. VII 22, 672, 681, 691. X 387. XI 553, 719. XII 640. A I 406.

C. A.: I XII 22f.: "Ite in exanguem populum  
bellique iacentis Reliquias quacunque dolor  
luctusque cruenti Exegere duces". - XII 644f.  
"Hac omnem divumque hominumque favorem  
naturamque duces coetusque silentis A-  
vernæ Stare palam est." Compare the sim-  
ilar use of 'ducere'.

### Edax.

C. C.: I XII 429f.: "primos ut contigit artus  
Ignes edax, tremuere rogi". The same expression  
may be found at Aen. II 758; Ov. M. IX 202, id.  
F. IV 785.



Edere, exedere.

C.C.: T IX 102f.: "nec ipse, Si demus, pius ignis edat". Compare Aen. V 683.

C.A.: T II 319: "exedere animum dolor iraque demens": see Plant. Ep. 320; Catull. 66, 23; Cic. Duoc. III 13, 27 etc.; Hor. Epp. I 2, 39; Aen. XII 801; Sil. XIII 665, 679. XVII 344.

Efferare.

A.C.: A. I 425: "ereptum superis Mars efferrat aurum".

(Emere), eximere.

C.A.: T II 698: "Manibus exemptum medio aurora videbit". Eximere in the sense of 'deliver', 'free from' is frequent in all periods e.g. Plant. Rud. 233. Capt. 674; Cic. Inv. II 7, 24; Liv. 37, 56, 7; Pliny Sp. 4, 24, 3; Val. Fl. II 256; Tac. Ann. XIV 48 etc. etc.





## Equus.

C.C. The employment of this word, usually in the plural, for the sun, the moon or other god is common in Statius. The examples are as follows: for the sun T I 98. 220. II 120. III 408. IV 716. V 716. VI 479. VII 473. VIII 272.; for the moon T II 60. VIII 160; the team of Neptune, A. I 78. T II 40. VI 286; Lucifer, T II 139. VI 218; Aurora, T XII 563f.; Mars, T III 425. Cf. *ingales*.

## Exanguis.

C.A.: T X 433: "quid fracti exanguisque parent" to which compare T V 325. XI 323; Auct. Her. IV 11, 16; Sall. XIII 20, 5. In the latter two cases the word has a rhetorical technical force.

## Excidium.

C.A.: T II 460: "quos Proci excide, bone rex".  
T 683f.: "Pergite in excidium socii (si tanta



voluptas) Sanguinis." So T 703. VII 387 and Aen.  
VIII 386 etc.

### Expugnabilis.

C.C.: T IV 835: "Sed tunc et nulli ruis expugna-  
bilis astro". I have found no such use of this  
rare word elsewhere.

### Expugnator.

C.C.: T IV 363: "Ille velut pecoris lupus expug-  
nator opimi", to which compare Cic. Verr. I 4,  
9: "pudicitiae expugnator".

### Exudare. *see* sudare.

C.C.: T VI 193: "et pictus exudat vestibus aurum".

### Exuere.

C.C. T III 672: "et exuti concrete frigore montes";  
cf. Val. Fl. III 1f. and Sil. XVI 26; Aen VII 416.



C. A. T II 396: "teque ordine certo Fortunam exuere".  
X 640f. "et fraude priores Exiit vultus", ib. 935:  
"Exiitque animus". Compare Sil. XV 478. 566; Val.  
Fl. VII 415.

### *Facies.*

C. C. T X 556: "Dira iulius facies". XI 524: "Haec  
pugnae facies". Of the many quotable cases of  
this metaphor I give a few: Plant. Cist. 69;  
Cic. Fl. 22, 13; Aen. VI 560; Sil. XVII 603: "facies dira".  
III 480 IX 254 XI 281 et saep.; Luc. very frequent, II 723.  
IV 105 VII 13. 788. IX 9, 18 etc.

### *Fastigium.*

C. C. T VI 238: "Campum mollia non subitis  
augent fastigia clivis". VII 132f.: "circum fas-  
tigia vallis Iurbini praevectus". X 600f.: "et clara  
tamen mediae fastigia lucis Orta docet". This  
word is often transferred to walls etc. ex. Δ 870.



X 921. XI 356. XII 705; and to the sky A. I 618f.  
"Scaulebat roseo medii fastigia caeli Luna iugo".

### Fatigare.

C.C.: A. I 338: "iterumque moriens rursusque fatigant"

Compare Hor. C. I 2, 26; Aen. IV 572; Sil. XII 192. XIII 142.

C.A. A. I 104f.: "sed coepta fatigat Pectore consilia". ib. 217f.: "tristemque fatigat Cura deam".

Similar cases are Lucr. II 1169. III 823. IV 1231; Hor. C. II 11, 11; Sil. XII 486.

### Fateri.

C.C.: A. I 515f.: "Intrautemque deum primo pallore fatetur Thestorides". Cf. Ov. Tr. II 525.

### Fauces.

C.C. I II 401f. "gemini procul urbe maligno  
Fauces, urge in colles". This metaphor is by  
no means new, the following examples in





dicte: Cic. Agr. II 32, 87; Curt. 7, 4; Caes. B.C. I 25, 5;  
Liv. 29, 32, 4; Lucr. VI 630; Verg. G. IV 428; Sil. XII 127.

## *Fax.*

C.C. I I 354: "et attritus subita face rumpitur aethra"  
III 539: "Hic excelsa petens subita face solis in-  
arsit". V 508: "divida fax oculis". VI 374: "face  
lumina surgunt". A. I 164: "Tranquillaque faces  
oculis". These metaphors may be found also at  
Lucr. V 976; Aen. II 694. IV 626. VII 319; Sil. I 462. VIII  
650; Luc. I 528. 262. VII 155; Val. Fl. I 569. IV 671. V 380;  
Prop. II 3, 14.

## *Fecundus, infecundus.*

C.C. I IV 147 f.: "non fortibus illa Infecunda viris".  
C.A. I X 192: "nox fecunda operum". — VIII 171 f.:  
"fecundaque pectora veri Commemorant lacrimis".  
A I 543: "fecundumque erige pectus". Like these  
are Aen. VII 338; Sil. II 498, VIII 480; Cic. Or. IV, 15.



(Fendo) defendo, offendo.

C.C. T VII 244f.: "Antigone populi teneras defenditur atra Veste gena."

C.A. T XI 457f.: "Laududum terras coetque of fensa deorum Aversa caeli Pietas in parte sedebat". So Cic. Clu. 36, 88. Fam. II 18, 3 and oft.

Ferire.

C.C. T I 701f.: "Aegaeum feriens latorum u bra Cythrus". III 226: "et solem longe ferit aculeus orbis". II 669: "lassusque ferit praecordia sanguis".

Compare Aen. V 140; Luc. V 774.

C.A. T IX 179: "ferit praecordia luctu". Compare Lucr. IV 1047; Quintil. XII 10, 48.

Ferre, auferre, referre.

C.C. A. I 22f.: "materni referens praesagia somni Culpatum relegerat iter". T X 155: "ipsos subitus cinis abstulit ignes". ib. 922f.: "(Coepert) cael-



unquam tenebris Auferri". The use of *fero* or *re-fero* in the sense of 'tell', 'relate' is found at the following places: I VIII 151. X 353. XII 681. A I 3. 665.

C. A. I I 632f.: "Mors --- captamque tenens fert manibus urbem". II 177f.: "quantumque ferentem Fortunam virtute domas!" A I 149f.: "Olim et ferre minas avidaque audire solebat Imperia". Compare Cic. Att. VI 2, 6. Phil. IX 4, 9.

### *Ferrens.*

C. C. I I 104f.: "sedet intus Ferrea lux oculis".

C. A. I III 556: "ferrea Clotho". IV 600: "ferrea Atropos." The use of this word in the sense 'impulsive', 'hard-hearted' is frequent in Cicero e.g. Lael. 13, 48. Compare also Aen. X 745. XII 309; Lib. 1, 102.

### *Fervere defervere, effervere.*

C. C. I I 524f.: "Laetatur Adrastus Obsequio



fervere domum". III 120: "Fervet iter gemitu". VII  
751: "nunc hoc, nunc illo in sanguine fervet".  
X 468f.: "videt innumeris fervere catervis Tellur-  
em". So X 560. A I 28. 443. 755. — TT 664f.:  
"Isque ubi pulverea Nemeen effervere nube Conspicit"  
VII 795: "graviorque effervere pulvis Coeperat".  
This metaphor is quite frequent in occurrence.  
e.g. Lucr. II 41; Aen. IV 407. VIII 677; Mont. II 64, 7; Sil.  
VI 317. IX 243 etc. Val. VI 588.

C. A. I II 51f.: "atroque tumultu Fervet ager". V  
144f.: "Amazonis Scythiam fervere tumultu ---  
putes". A I 412: "Fervet amor belli". — T III 314f.  
"Nunc me sanguine late deferere campo Res  
super Argolica, hanc sic delecta videbis". Com-  
pare Verg. Aen. IX 693. id. Georg. IV 169; Lucr. III 288.  
295. V 1333 (ferrescere, effervescere); Hor. Epod. I 1, 33;  
Ov. M. II 602; Val. VII 150; Cic. Quint. II, 38.

Fervidus.





C.A. I III 261: "Fervidus Gradivus". VII 172: "fervidus Mars". XI 253f.: "magna stat fervidus ira Ante gregem". Similar cases are Aen. IX 736. XII 325. 894; Hor. C. IV 13, 26; Ov. M. XIV 485; Sil. XIV 494. XVII 414; Cic. Brut. 68, 241.

### Fervor.

C.A. I VII 295: "monens ubi fervor equo". Compare Hor. C. I 16, 24; Luc. IV 279; Sil. XII 449. XV 640; Cic. Lucr. IV 10, 24.

### Fessus.

C.C. I III 582f.: "tunc fessa putri robigine pila  
----- recurrant". IV 357f.: "magnaeque Amphionis  
arces Jam fessum serio mudant latus". See also  
Lucr. III 774; Aen. I 168. V 29. etc.

### Fetus, effectus.

C.C. I XII 17: "et feta cubilia vallant Unguibus"



I 184 f.: "Fraternasque acies fetus telluris hi-  
atu Anguinum seros dimisit ad usque nepot-  
es". Like the latter example are IV 435. VIII 231 f.  
Compare Aen. I 51. II 238; Sil. XVII 448. — T XT  
549: "Hoc requies effeta quies, hoc longa sub  
umbra Impenia!" to which compare Aen. V 396. VII  
440. Val. IV 380.

### *Fidus.*

A. C. I VII 456: "Nil fidum satis, invalidaeque  
Amphionis arces". ib. 592 f.: "densis iam fida ad  
moenia versas Insequitur telis". VIII 616 f.: "re-  
petunt ubi fida volucres Hospitia". Such  
cases are not very frequent but may be  
found at Aen. II 23. 400. VI 524; Tac. A. XV 15 fin.

### *Figure, defigure.*

C. C. I IX 40 f.: "tum sanguine fixo Membra  
simul, simul arma ruunt". A I 158: "Figit



gelidu, herida pallor". ib. 380f.: "arcanaque  
murmura figit Auribus". ib. 584f.: "nimio  
quod lumine sese Figat." II 25f.: "oculisque  
in carbasa fixis Ibat" — I 367f.: "cessat nim-  
io defigere visu Virginis ora novae". Compare  
Aen. VI 156, XI 507, XIII 70; Pers. III 80.

C.A. A II 163f.: "monitusque sacrae sub pectore  
fixit Institiae". Compare Aen. IV 15; Sil. II 364, III 114;  
Lucr. II 360 (perfigere), IV 1120 (adfigere); Hor. C. III 15, 2;  
Cic. Fam. II 6, 3.

### Figura.

C.A. T V 206f.: "scelerum de mille figuris Exped-  
iam casus?" cf. Ov. H. X 81.

### Filum.

C.C. T X 310: "digitos inter sua fila tremantes." cf.  
Ov. Am. I 8, 60; M. V 118 etc. So A. I 187, 573, II 157.

C.A. T I 632f.: "Mors fila Sororum Ense suelit.



VT 357f.: "sed huius Extrema iam fila colu": cf.  
Aen. X 816; Sil. I 282. IV 28. VII 479. XVII 361; Hor. C.  
II 3, 16; Mart. X 5, 10.

### Finis.

C. A. I VT 134f.: "etenim his in finibus aevi Unde  
ego bella tibi Thebasque ignara timerem? So Lucr.  
III 60. VT 25. T 309; Hor. Sat I 1, 50.

### Fingere.

C. A. I XII 449f.: "ipse malorum Fingebat simul-  
acra sopor". A I 141: "Sic ficta parens." ib. 194:  
"hic ficto risit Thetis anxia vultu", ib. 340: "Com-  
itesque modis imitabere fictis." This metaphor is  
quite common as the following references in-  
dicate: Plant. Asin. 250; Ter. Heaut. 533; Lucr. II 244.  
T 3. 905 etc. Aen. II 107; Cic. Fam. VI 6, 4; Hor. S. I, 4, 84;  
Ov. H. XII 177. Terence and Lucretius use the word  
thus more often than in the literal sense; in





the former, the proportion is eight to one. See von Raumer s. v.

### *Firmare.*

C. A. I X 20: "rex firmat evntes." Compare Lucr. VI 917. — adfirmare, confirmare, VI 936 f. IV 580 II 179. 185 etc. Aen. III 611; Hor. C. III 5, 46; Caes. BC III 65, 2; div. III 55; Tac. A. I 71.

### *Flagrare.*

C. A. I II 685 f.: "Flagrantem ---- Consilio dignata virum". III 118 f.: "pars visere flagrant Urinis acta viri". So also III 317. VII 138. 704, X 221, to which compare Lucr. IV 1157; Hor. Epod. V 81; Prop I 13, 23; Cic. Att. V 11, 1; Tac. A. XIV 1.

### *Flamma.*

C. A. I V 445 f.: "et tacitis corda asperum flammis Lemniadum pertemptat Amor". A I 309 f.: "palletque



rubetque Flamma repens". Instances of this trope are not rare e.g. Lucr. IV 1078; Aen. I 673. IV 23. 66. VIII 389; Hor. C. I 27, 20; Ov. M. VII 17; Sil. XI 389. XIII 618. XV 325. XVII 295; Luc. V 811. VI 453; Cic. Verr. V 35, 92. Compare Catull. 61, 172; Plant. As. 919 and the English 'flame'.

### Flammare, inflammare.

C. C. A. I 297: "Illius et roseo flammatur purpura vultu", to which compare Val. Fl. IV 655 and Mart. V 19, 12.

C. A. T I 249: "Flammato versans inopinum corde dolorem". IV 732f.: "sed perferit arvis Flammatum pecus". VII 590f.: "flammatus Acontes Stagyrium". So VIII 390. XII 714. A I 399. — I III 336f.: "non destitit urbes ---- Inflammare odios".

Similar cases are Aen. I 50. III 320. IV 57; Sil. I 55. XVI 303; Val. I 108. VII 300; Tac. H. II 74. IV 24.

### Flammeus.



C.C. I IV 131f.: "umeros ac pectora late Flammeus  
orbis habet," to which compare Ov. H. XII 107 and Val V 361.

### Flare, adflare, efflare.

C.C. I VIII 168: "et efflantes libet intermittere plagas". X 674f.: "Fulminis haut citius radiis adflata cupressus Combibet infecta et stirpe et vertice flammam". Thus Ov. Tr. I 9, 22; Servius to Verg. G. I 472; Liv. 30, 6. See under 'spiramen' C.A.-I III 227f.: "Hunc ubi Sarmaticos etiamnum efflare labores Iuppiter --- videt." Compare Lucr. III 385. IV 922f.; and the use of 'flatus' at Am. XI 346, Sil. II 288. XVII 119.

### Flectere, inflectere.

C.A.: I III 280f.: "sed scopulos et aena precando Flectere corda paro." III 387f.: "imperique haut flectere molem Inscius". ib. 448f.: "flectique nova dulcedine pugnae difficile populi". Similes



use of the word occurs at IV 650. VII 532. VIII 119. XI  
748. XII 293. A. II 31. — I VIII 715: "Ibat enim magnum  
lacrimis inflectere patrem". Compare <sup>Em. Ann. VII p. 183;</sup> Aen. II 689. VI  
376. VII 312; Hor. C. IV 1, 6; Ob. Ph. I 378; Cic. Sull. VI, 18  
and often; Liv. XXVIII, 22, 11.

### *Florere, efflorere.*

C. C. I 704f.: "et aetherii donis cessare parentes Aeter-  
num florere genas". II 276f.: "Ibi arcano florentes  
igne zmaragdos Cingit". X 59f.: "variis ubi plur-  
ima floret Purpure dicta modis". ib. 807: "tellus  
effloruit armis". — Aen. VII 804. XI 433; Val. V 564:  
"floret via discolor armis".

C. A. A. I 15f.: "cui geminae florent vatumque duum-  
que Certatim laurus". So Lucr. III 1006: "aevo flor-  
ente puellae". I 124. V 1070; Verg. Ecl. VII 4; Cic. Verr.  
V 49, 128 etc. Nep. Epam. 5.

### *Flos.*





C.C. I V 228: "Aspicimus floremque genae". VII 563:  
"Iam tenuem pingues florem induxere palacshae".  
XI 159f.: "Non plebs Danaae florem regumque  
verandas Obiectare animas". So Aen. VIII 160. 500;  
Luc. II 296. VI 562.

C.A. I V 107f.: "Aeternum servare domos turpemque  
inventae Flore situm". VII 301f.: "ac primae gen-  
itorem in flore inventae Consequitur". A I 625f.:  
"primumque imbelli carcere perdes Florem ani-  
mi?"—Lucr. I 564. III 768. V 844. IV 1097; Catull. 62,  
46; Aen. VII 162; Sil. I 60f. 376f. III 84. V 18. XV 34; Liv.  
XXI 23; Sen. Ep. 26. This metaphor is common in  
modern times also, e.g. 'bloom of youth', 'il est à  
la fleur de son âge', 'Blühendes Alter' etc.

*F. luvu, defluere.*

C.C. I VII 590: "(Crimis) Occursu Jephyri retro fluit".  
VII 140f.: "ubique Vela fluint", ib. 682: "Arma  
fluint". Similar are IX 581. XII 455. A. I 533; Aen.



I 320. XI 236. XII 444; Ov. A.A. III 301; Prop. II 3, 13;  
Sil. XIV 595. XVII 101; Cic. de or. II 66, 266.

C. A. I II 437: "propiorque fluat de sanguine  
innato Iuppiter". — I 677f.: "qui, defluat ordo  
Sanguinis antiqui". A I 620f.: "totis ubi som-  
nus inerior alis Defluit in terras". Compare  
Hor. C. I 28, 28; Sil. XIV 80; Cic. Att. IV 16, 11; Suet.  
Aug. 2.

### Flutare.

C. C. I VII 808: "Ialis erat campo belli fluctantis  
imago", to which compare Catull. 64, 68; Ov. M. XI 470. A. A.  
II 433; Tac. H. V 18.

### Fluvius.

C. C. I VI 849: "Exuit ingestas fluvio sudor,  
laxeras", to which may be compared Aen. V 200:  
"sudor fluit undique rivis". The more common  
'flumen' is used in this manner by Vergil,



Lucretius, Ovid, Petronius and Silius Italicus.

(Fodere) perfodere.

C.C. I IX 522f.: "et perfossa patescunt Pectora".  
ib. 767: "Perfossam telo niveam gemis, Aeole,  
frontem". XI 153f.: "et perfossi sanguine fratres  
Expirare cupit." Compare Plant. Aul. 418; Aen. VI  
881. XI 10; Ov. M. VII 315; Sil. XIV 359; Liv. VIII 10, 6.

Fons.

C. A. I IV 37f.: "neque enim altior ulli Mens  
haurito de fonte venit." A. I 9: "Da fontes mihi,  
Phoebe, novos." Compare Lucr. III 82: "fons curarum";  
Hor. A. P. 309. S. II 4, 44; Sil. IX 414: "fons mali"; Cic.  
Ac. I 2, 8. Plane. 23, 57.

Fovere.

C. A. I I 60f.: "si me de matre cadentem (Disiphonem)  
Fo isti gremio". VII 506f.: "quando In diversa



fores". XII 348: "parvoque torum Polynice fo-  
ebo". The same metaphor is found in Plant.  
Bacch. 1073; Aen. I 18; Ov. M. VII 633; Cic. Fam.  
I 9, 10; Liv. 38, 6, 5; Tac. H. I 46.

### Fragilis.

C. A. IX 165f.: "fragili quem mente receptum  
Non capit" to which compare Sil. XIV 85; Cic. Lael.  
27, 102; Sall. C. I 4.

### Frangere, ~~effringere~~, infringere, perfringere.

C. C. : IV 76: "et saevam bellando frangere gentem".  
VI 838: "nunc saevi digitorum vincula frang-  
unt". VIII 460f.: "duo montibus annes Franguntur".  
IX 92, 465. X 183, 323, 602. XI 28. XII 232, 634, 660.  
A. I 689, 777f. — IX 553: "(tuba) fores sonitu per-  
fringit amaro". Similar are Sil. XIII 828. XV 339;  
Luc. VI 266; Val. II 458; Mart. I 50, 15; Cic. <sup>de</sup>Or. I 62.  
C. A. IT 3f.: "fracta impulsaque fatis Consilia".





ib. 23: "fractaque labant singultibus ira". VII 527;  
"Imidas frangebant dicta cohortes". VIII 50. 211  
X 237. 433. XI 258. 376. 435. XII 535. A. I 264. 355. —  
IX 199: "Dum res infractas". A. I 144: "deos in-  
fringe precatu". ib. 888: "occulto virtus infracta  
calore est". So Luer. II 1132. 1150. V 1015. IV 1075; Hor.  
Epp. I 13, 19; Ov. N. IX 6; Sil. I 94. XV 648. XVII 349. 638f.;  
Cicero, Off. II 11 fin. and very often.

### Fremere.

C. A. IX 410f: "Ast illi tacito sub pectore dudum  
Ignea corda fremunt"

### Frenare.

C. A. IX 245: "His tandem virtus invicem fren-  
ata quievit". So Aen. I 523; Sil. VIII 290. X 341;  
Val. I 22; Cic. Mil. 28, 77; Liv. XXX. 14, 7; cf. Luer. II  
276. 1122. IV 1077. V 114; Hor. C. III 24, 29: "refrenare  
licentiam".



(Frendere), infrendere.

C.C. I VIII 578f.: "fragilique lacessere telo Sactius infrendentem aliis aliosque sequentem Ausus erat".

Frenum.

C.C. I X 879f.: "teclique prementis Saxea frena labant".

C.A. I III 231: "Exturbent residues frenos". ib. 445f.: "an frena teneret Irarum". X 703: "ne frena animo perimite calenti". Such cases are paralleled at Aen. II 100, XII 568; Hor. C. IV 15, 10; Ov. Tr. II 42; Sil. I 240, III 226, X 480, XII 684, XVII 95; Luc. III 146, V 176, VII 124; Cic. Phil. XIII 9, 20; Liv. 34, 2, 13.

Frons.

C.C. I I 576f.: "cum fronte resumunt orbes Cyathua". II 236f.: "longo quem tramite plarum Graminae fronte ----- arguit". Similarly XII 754. A 2



779; Aen. V 158; Caes. B.C. III 37, 1.

### Fruī.

C.C. A II 46f.: "dum lenē fretum zephyroque pū-  
untur Carbasā".

### Fuga.

C.C. T IX 23: "terraeque fugam mirantur". X  
733: "subre ique fugam revocare cruoris". Compare  
Sic. III 308; Luc. IV 70. IX 346. 543. X 199.

SA. T II 312f.: "nudum latus omne fugamque  
Fortunae", to which compare Aen. VII 251; Hor. Ept.  
I 6, 29; Cic. Fin. I 10, 33.

### Fugare.

C.C. T VIII 129f.: "(Cum) Luce palam gurgus med-  
ia milique fugatus Quæritur". ib. 274: "(Luna)  
mote fugat astra flagello". Compare Hor. C. IV  
4, 39; Ov. A. A. III 637.



## Fulcire.

C. A. T I 394: "geminis natarum pignore fulchi".  
So Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43 et saep. Liv. VII 12, 8.

## Fulgere, effulgere, refulgere.

C. C. T II 579: "Effulgere artu." A I 2957: "effulget tantum regina decori Scidamia chori". —  
T V 267: "(Thyone), subitu, cum luce refulset".  
VI 572f.: "campoque refulset munda coloss". —  
Sil. XII 347: "fulgens inventa"; Hor. C. III 2, 18;  
Pers. prol. 12; Nep. Eum. I 4; Tac. H. IV 29.

## Fulgur.

C. C. T V 10: "et arborum transmittit fulgura silvae". Similar are Lucr. V 286; Claud. Cons. Hon.  
VII 32 (p. 142 Brit.).

## Fulgurare.

C. C. T IV 191: "domus iam fulgurat auro!" cf. Sil. XII 723.





## Fulmen.

C.C. T II 470: "Erectus saetis et adunca fulmine  
malae". XII 194: "et fulmina regni prima pati". So  
Aen. VI 842; Ov. M. X 550; Sil. VII 106. VIII 409. XV 404. 664.  
XVII 303; Luc. V 770. X 34.

## Fulmineus.

C.C. T II 571: "fulmineus Bonae Ca". IV 94. - VI 725.  
"Fulminea --- Erexe manu". ib. 843. X 2714.  
XI 520 f. A II 124. Compare Aen. IV 580. IX 812; C.U.  
F. II 232; Sil. XI 99; Val. IV 167.

Fundere, circumfundere, confundere, diffundere,  
effundere infundere, interfundere, perfundere.

Metaphorical uses of this word and its com-  
pounds are very numerous in Statius as in  
all Latinity. I give the reference for our  
poet and a few parallels from the epic sphere.  
C.C. T II 494. IV 17. 341. 675 f. VII 725. VIII 129. 243 f.



355. 483. 488f. IX 755. X 50. 110f. 805. XI 439f. XII 14.  
A. I 369. — IV 698f. — VII 419. 617. X 291 — A. I 634f. —  
T III 250. IV 433. VI 778. IX 182. 742 XII 471. — IX. 877.  
Aen. I 182f. XI 665. XII 122; Sil. XIV 520. XV 236. 368f.  
XVI 39. 48f. 481; Val. I 446. 610f. II 107. III 499. VI 391.  
C. A. T II 201. V 199. 275 — X 559 — VII 297. VIII 253. X  
736. A. I 881f. — I VII 322. — II 528. XII 312. — III 677.  
— II 144f. III 228. — Aen. III 344. V 482. VI 726f.;  
Sil. XIII 313. 539. 706. 710. XIV 349. 473. 631f. XVI 565;  
Val. I 504. IV 707. V 16. VIII 69.

### *Fumus.*

C. A. T 77f.: "et nostro iamdudum funere reges  
Insultant tenebris gemitusque odere paternos".  
IV 614: "Iacet ille in funere longo". Compare  
Hor. C. I 37, 8; Luc. IV 231; Cic. Prov. Cons. 19, 45.

### *Furari.*

C. C. T XI 355f.: "Antigone furata gradus ---- via".



XII 292: "Iuno, sine magni sciet furata mariti."

Similar are Oen. V 845; Sil. X 74. XIV 561.

## Furere.

A. A. I XII 456f.: "minimaque lecti Spes furit."

U. C. I IV 821f.: "(pater) in gurgite Martem Per  
furere". XI 238: "Victorque furit per viscera Ness-  
us". XII 728f.: "Ventorum velut ira minor, nisi  
silva furens Impedit". — Oen. I 107. IV 670. V 694;  
Sil. XIV 144; Luc. IX 321.

## Furtum.

C. C. I I 573f.: "Felix, si Scelia nunquam Furta  
nec occultum Phoebo sociasset amorem!" IV  
695f.: "nocturnaque furta licentium Cornipedum

---- arcebo". X 64: "et nondum furtis offensa  
mauli." A I 342. 531. 561. 641. 669. 903. 938. II 36.  
ib. 253. XII 279. 454.; Compare Catull. 68, 136;

Oen. IV 337. VI 24. 568. X 735; Sil. VI 70f. VII 136. 487.

XIII 615. XVII 90; Luc. VI 121. IV 416.



### Gelidus.

C. A. T III 384f.: "sed gelidis et inertibus aevō  
Pectoribus mens una subit:" cf Lucr. III 305.

### Gemitus.

C. C. T III 593f.: "it clamor ad auras, Quantū  
Dyrrhæni gemitus salis". So Sen. II 53 IX 709;  
Sil. III 643.

### Genitor.

C. C. A. I 61: "genitor rectorque profundi" = Neptune.  
II 2: "genitorque coruscae lucis" = sun. Compare  
Hor. Ep. II 2, 119; Ov. Met. I 331. IV 798. XI 207; Sil. III  
126: "genitor bellorum" ~~XIII~~ 738.

### Glaciare.

C. A. T X 621f.: "stupet anxum alto Corda metu  
glaciante pater".





### Gliscere.

C.A. I VIII. 755f.: "gliscetque tepentis lumina torva videns." IX 781: "Quin etiam menti tumor atque audacia gliscit." XII 639f.: "et dulci gliscere feno Eux videt." The tropical use of the word is old: see e.g. Plant. Capt. 558, id. As. 912; Lucr. V 1059; Sil. IV 6; Liv. 42, 2, 2; Tac. A. I 1.

### Gloria.

A.C. I V 510f.: "et auratae crudelis gloria fronti Prominet."

### Gradus.

C.C. I III 24f.: "portu sed iniquae amico Prior Oenii frustra gradus impulit atri"

C.A. I II 225: "Quis propior de rege gradus?" to which compare Ov. M. XIII 143; Cic. Or. 18, 59 and 7f.

### Grando.



C.C. I IX 488f.: "nec non saxis et grandine ferri  
desuper impetant Tyrii". So Sil. II 38. IX 578.

(Grassari), degrassari.

C.A. AI 405f.: "tanta iniuria primo degrassata  
lucei."

Gravare.

C.C. I XII 566f.: "campumque odere volucres spir-  
item tabo et caelum ventosque gravantem".

C.A. I VIII 16: "aliisque gravat plaga caeca  
tenebris!" cf. Hor. Epp. II 1, 64; Ov. Tr. IV 6, 28.

Gravidus.

C.C. I IV 824: "gravidine indulgent nubila Cori".

Many such cases may be found e.g. Plaut. Truc.

98; Verg. G. I III. Aen. VII 507. X 87; Ov. M. I 110;

Sil. VI 155. XIII 394; Val. II 56. V 22; Cic. Div. I

11, 18.



### Gravis.

C.C. T VII 518f.: "gravis huc utcumque feretur  
Et pater". IX 44: "(It) Vulneribus cum mille  
gravis". X 135f.: "excedit gravior nigra libu an-  
tris Iris". XI 558: "Cerno graves oculos". Compare  
Verg. Ecl. I 50; Val. II 65; Liv. XXI 48, 4.

C.A. T VII 176f.: "O ipse, genitor, graviora per-  
iculis iussa". IX 788f.: "hunc contra stimulus  
gravioribus ardet Inux Atalantiade". X 691:  
"Quae bello graviora paras?" XII 126. 230. 778.  
Parallel v. Plaut. Trin. 684; Aen. I 151; Hor. A.P. 14;  
Cic. Rose. A. 38, 112 et saep.; Liv. 44, 30, 5.

### Gremium.

C.C. T IV 785f.: "At puer in gremio vernae tellu-  
is - - - sternit", to which compare Sil. VII 182;  
Cic. Cat. M. 15, 51. — A. I 541: "gremioque -- neros".

### Grex.



C.C. The application of this word to companies of persons is frequent in Statius. The following cases occur: I II 691. IV 593. 685. 749. VI 138. VII 286. 673. XI 284. XII 132. 146. 675. A, I 564. 56. So also Plant. Cist. 565; Hor. Epp. I 9, 13; Sil. VII 58. X 163. XIII 360. 547. XII 134. XVI 484; Cic. Sull. 28, 77; Petron. 80.

### *Habena.*

C. A. I II 166: "Pisacisque socer metuentus habenis". VII 289: "ne pugnet vulgus habenis". ib 423 f.: "Ut ventis nimbisque minax cum solvit habenas Iuppiter". Compare. Aen. I 62 f. V 662. VI 1. VII 600. XII 489; Sil. I 144. II 292. IV 681 XI 389; Val. V 318.

### *Haerere.*

C.C. I III 17: "labor haeret in uno". X 688: "et vox haesit utrique". Compare Plant. Ps. 423; Aen. XI 290; Luc. VII 547; Cic. Phil. II 29, 74 et seq.; Liv. 26, 36, 1.





## Hasta.

C. C. T IX 796: "turpesque manu ractavimus hasta."

A. I 261: "mollesque tuler Diriguntur hasta."

## Haurire.

C. C. T II 46f: "prior haurit harenas Ungula".

VIII 108f: "mediis e milibus haurit Nox tua".

ib. 585f: "latebras tamen inguinis alte Missile ---  
--- haurit". VIII 666f. IX 675. X 314f. 383. XI 275.

A. I 108. 441. 666f. — Am. X 899: "auras haurit";

Hor. S. I 1, 52; Ov. M. XIII 564; Sil. XI 332, 476. 556.

685. XVI 617. XVII 107 etc.; Cic. Agr. II 13, 32.

C. A. A I 304: "Nec lateb hauritus amor". ib. 509:

"Laurigerosque ignes, si quando, avidissimus haurit".

Compare Ven. VI 559. X 648; Val. I 263; Cic. Cp. I 26.

## Hauritus.

C. A. A. I 8: "si veteres (se. fontes) digni deplevi  
Hauritus". So Hor. Epp. I 3, 10 and Quint. XII 2, 31.



### Hebere.

C.C. I XI 93f.: "hebet infera caelo Luxus", to which compare Am. V 396; Luc. II 722; Val. IV 41. V 371.

C.A. I 1462f.: "si non effectus oborto Sanguis  
hebet luctu". XI 386: "hebet irae". Similar are  
Ovid. Tr. II 1, 48; Val. I 53. VII 156: "hebet ardor".

### Hebes.

C.C. A. II 3f.: "(Sol) hebetem vicina nocte levabat  
--- lampada: cf. Ov. F. V 365; Cic. Plane. 27, 66.

### Hiare, inhiare

C.A. I II 117f.: "nec ultra Fratrum inhiantem  
(sc. germanum) obitu sine fidere co. te Fraud-  
ibz," to which compare Claud. Aul. 194, id. Inul. 1199;  
Lucr. I 36, III 1081; Hor. S. I 1, 71; Val. V 469.

### Hiatus.

C.C. I I 352f.: "(imbre) quo asp. hiatu Praesulida Roma"



## Hiems.

C.C. I V 355f.: "et ferrea nimis Certat hiems!" cf  
Stat. Sil. III 5, 72; Val. IV 508: "ignea hiems".

## Honor.

A.C. I X 327: "et honore non omnibus astis". ib.  
788f.: "hi sertis, hi veris honore solutos Accumul-  
ant artus". So Verg. G. II 404. Aen I 591; Hor. Epod. XI  
6; Sil. III 487, XII 244; Val. VI 296.

## Horare.

C.C. I XII 495f.: "semper locus horarum equi Coelestibus".

## Horridus.

C.A. I II 433f.: "horrida sinec Fascia". IV 601: "bella  
horrida nobis". ib. 724: "tantum sitis horrida tor-  
set". V 172f.: "que non aut horrida virtus - - -  
Hanscrit." XII 355. 769. Compare. Aen. VII 746, X 408,  
XI 26; Hor. C. III 21, 10; Sil. XI 205; Cic. Brut. 31, 117.



### Hortatrix.

C. A. T IX 717: "Suavit et hortatrix animosa gloria  
leti", which has its parallel in Pacuvius *Trag. Fr.*  
v. 195 Ribbeck.

### Hospita.

C. C. T IV 105f.: "et fluctibus hospita portu Chaleis."  
IX 228f.: "stupet hospita belli Unda viros!" cf. *Herod. III* 362.

### Iacere.

C. A. T XI 718f.: "allusque iacente Praeterea." Com-  
par. *Lucr. III* 990. V 170. 1004. 1271 etc.; *Aen. VII* 298; *Od. F I*  
218; *Cic. Rose. C.* 12, 33.

### Iacere, adicere, eicere, proicere.

C. A. A I 167f.: "O quantum gaudia formae ad-  
ieciunt." IV 617: "Eiectumque die" i. e. blind. VI 431:  
"et victam proiecit casibus artem". Cf. *Lucr. II* 121. IV  
1199; *Aen. VI* 436; *Od. III*. VI 544; *Luc. IV* 526; *Cic. Phil. XIII* 3, 6.





### Lactare.

C. A. T VII 664: "Lactant lacra funstra --- occurr-  
it:" cf. Aen. I 102; Liv. VIII 29.

### Lanna.

C. A. T III 68: "non haec data ianna leti". Simil-  
arly Aen II 661; Sil. XI 187. XVII 356; Val. IV 231; cf.  
Cic. Pet. Cms. II, 44; Plin. Ep. I 18, 4.

### Leere.

C. A. T IX 3524: "Protinus, recta malo vltima de valle  
--- Exsiluit," to which compare Hor. C. IV 5, 15; Liv.  
27, 98; Tac. Agr. 29; and Luc. V 7294: "sub recta Fortunae".

### Ignescere.

C. C. T III 78: "et triste ignescunt sanguine vultus".

x C. A. T XI 5254: "atque ignescuntia clammunt per  
galeas odia." Thus Aen. IX 66: "ignescunt irae";  
Sil. IX 460. XVII 180; Val. V 520.



## Igneus.

C. C. I IV 265: "Igneus ante omnes auro micat,  
igneus ostro". VI 503f.: "rapit igneus orbes Axis".  
ib. 569f.: "nunc ignea tollunt Cura". XII 527f.:  
"portantur et ignea gemmi Cingula". Compare  
Aen. XI 718; Sil. III 306. XVI 510; Val. I 427.

C. A. I II 411: "Ignea corda fremunt". IX 736f.:  
"Tunc vero exerto circumvolat igneus arcu Nec  
se mente regit patria". — Aen. VI 730. XI 746;  
Ov. M. IX 541; Sil. III 136. VI 209; Luc. IX 7.

## Iguis.

C. C. I II 276f.: "Ibi arcano florent igne zmarag-  
do Cingit". VI 278f. VII 8. XI 532: "Igne tremunt  
oculi". A I 161: "nives natat ignis in ore". ib.  
I 516. — I V 521: "sicciq; nocens fuit igne  
veneni". IX 748. So Aen. II 210. VII 320 XII 65. 102; Hor.  
C. IV 2, 57; Sil. III 119. VI 232. XI 328. 331. XII 175. XV 41;  
Luc. IX 742.



C. A. I IV 255: "ques magno non abstulit igne nap-  
 aeas?" VII 289. V 194. XII 186. A. I 303. 636. II 40. —  
 I V 65: "divam alio ignes - - - gentem". X 688:  
 "atque ignibus implet foveas". A. I 508: "Lauri-  
 gerosque ignes, si quando, avidissimus Lauri".  
 ib. 277: "equum) tumidum velut igne inuictae".  
 Lucr. I 474; Hor. C. III 7, 9f; Catull. 45, 15; Aen. I 660.  
 688. IV 2. II 575. VII 555; Luc. V 173. VII 559; X 71; Val.  
 I 748; Cic. Rab. Post. 6, 13.

### Imber.

C. C. The application of this word to objects other  
 than the rain, e.g. tears, foam, weapons etc.  
 is not rare in Statius. The following are the  
 occurrences: II II 235. III 123. IV 591. <sup>I 437.</sup> V 598. X 479.  
 XII 604 — IV 245. 729. VII 391. — II 672. IV 453. 608.  
 V 619<sup>271</sup>. VII 214. X 542. Parallels are Ov. Tr. I 3, 18; Aen  
 XII 284; Luc. VI 224; Verg. Ecl. 585; Ecl. Ann. VII  
 fr. 201.



## Impetus.

C.C. TV 370: "nec iam prior impetus alius". TV 385:  
"Annua hiberna minor est minor impetu equi".  
ib. 296f.: "liber habens impetus". ib. 450f.: "nec iam  
integer illis impetus". Compare Caes. B.G. III 8, 1. ib. 13, 6;  
Cic. N.D. II 38, 97. Here belongs also Stat. A. II 146.

C.A. TV 349f.: "nulla destinguere ferrem impetus".  
X 704f.: "male cuncta ministrat impetus". XI 455f.:  
"procurrere saepe impetus". XII 203, 794. — Lucan  
I 791, II 110; frequent in Cicero, e.g. Off. I 15, 49.

## Imbuere.

C.A. I XI 661: "saevis imbutum moribus aulæ".  
This metaphor is especially in the  
Perfect Participle of imbuere e.g. O. A.A. II 714;  
Cic. Phil. V 7, 20; Liv. XXI 39, 7; Tac. H. II 85.

## Improbus.

A.C. I III 675f.: "(torrens) donec stetit improbus





alto Colle minor": cf. Aen. I 727; Hor. C. III 9, 22.

### Inanis.

C. A. I II 655f.: "Inanes Perdis", ait, 'lacrmas'. For parallels see Lucil Sat. fr. 2: "o quantum est in rebus inane"; Lucr. V 905; Aen. IV 433. IX 219. X 627; Sil. I 69. IV 73; Val. III 657; Cic. Insc III 18, 42 et saep.

Incendere, see under accendere.

### Incessu.

C. A. T III 301: "ne falsa incessu gaude". XI 380: "ne incessu moras". Compare Ov. M. XIII 232; Sil. XI 209; Tac. H. II 23.

### Incurrare.

C. C. T X 864f.: "Annis ut incurram: longaevis robora portis illudius optuant aqui". See Aen. II 514. XIII 236; Sil. IV 666. VII 421. XIV 373. XVI 423.



### Incursum.

C.C. I V 307f.: "Non maris incursum ---- Perdidit." Compare Ov. M. XI 497; Luc. VII 700.

### Indecryptus.

C.A. I VII 87f.: "extincto tamen indecryptus in ore  
virgini perdidit." This reading depends  
on the correction of Barthius, which is accepted  
by Kohnen as well as by the editor 'Indecryptus'.

### Inducere.

C.C. T IX 281: "Inducit a tergo mugaleia cuspidem  
egyptum". VII 127f.: "variosque per agmina vultus In-  
ducitur". A. I 263: "virginas si Iuppiter inducit ar-  
tis" — Aen. I 684. VII 19f.; Val. II 20. IV 509.

C.A. I III 772: "Utque luce tua inducitur", or 'in-  
ducitur'. VIII 72f.: "inque salutem Inducit".  
Compare Lucr. IV 814; Val. II 888f.; Tac. A. XI 7.



### Inespletus.

C. A. T VII 705: "Inespletus saci mactem..."  
VIII 781: "inespletus rapitur per milia ferro". — Aen.  
VIII 559; cf. Lucr. III 905: "te --- insalubriter deflevimus".

### Infernus.

C. A. T II 180: "infernos componere legibus Argos",  
to which compare Gell. I 15, 17.

### Inimice, see under amice.

### Insidiae.

C. A. T IV 190f.: "nec coniugis abeunt insidiae".  
VIII 104: "Coniugis insidiis et iniquo vendite  
auro". I 678f.: "quid si insidiis et fraudi dol-  
osa Rex agit." A I 567f.: "blandique novas mil-  
itale timenti Udmoret insidias." Compare Verg.  
Geor. I 426; Val. I 416; Cic. Or. 51, 170.



## Ira.

A. C. T I 293: "inde omnibus iras". XI 91: "et  
maius ridebam fletum iras". XII 7: "omnium  
omnium velut ira minor". A I 435: "pigri addunt  
mucronibus iras", to which compare Sil. VII 344:  
"addunt mucronibus iras". id. XII 610. XVII 253; Luc.  
V 109. VII 234. X 316; Val. I 37. VII 149.

## Irasci.

A. C. T II 383f: "irascue terrae --- unda". Compare  
Hor. Epod. II 6; Petr. 104.

## Iter.

C. C. T I 683f: "nec sic avertam fama Pyrenis  
Jovis iter", to which compare Lucr. I 1108. V 1121. 1128;  
Ven. II 387; Ov. M. XV 106; Luc. IX 385. X 334; Cic. Phil.  
I 14, 33.

*Irasci*





C.C. T III 268: "Spermantem prae mandunt adamant-  
ingales". ib. 413f.: "par meritos verten + ad molle  
ingale. Erant". C. C. T III 268.

### Ingan.

C.C. T II 204: "Scirglen lunda iam virginitate  
ingari". III 157: "dextraque in sorte ingata". Ann.  
den. I 345.

### Ingan.

C.C. The application of this word to mountain etc.  
is very frequent in Stalm as in other parts  
especially those of the Silver Age. The following  
are the occurrences: T I 19. 63. 119. 364. 697. II 253.

500. 551. 557. 714. III 39. IV 290. 431. V 152. 393. VI 235.

VII 266. 441. IX 593. XII 244. 693. A. I 321. II 125. —

Var. Eel. V 76; C. V. H. V 138; Sil. I 200. 586. 643. II 74.

III 169. 178 et seq.; Luc. I 553. 680. III 173. IV 157. V 78 etc.

C. d. T I 173: "Alte ingan inge dubelantem out den



colla". So Plant. Cure. 50; Hor. C. III 9, 18; Cic. Phil I 2, 6;  
Dac. Agr. 31.

Invenire.

C. C. I III 584: "et attriti cogniti inveniescer. saxo".

Labare.

C. A. I VII 532 f.: "sic flexa Pclasgum Corda labant".  
XI 50 f.: "labare labant in labia lene obli-  
supplevit". Compare Lucr. III 453: "labat onco; Am.  
IV 22. VII 223; Sel. VII 710. X 613. XIII 16 etc.; Luc. II 244.  
V 103 (labat); Val. VII 175 (labant); Cic. Att. VIII 14, 2.

Labor.

C. A. T II 103 f.: "cui nulli amara labe labor  
amor". VII 75 f.: "labe laborum perire labe  
Sensit". Compare Verg. Sel. I 64; Os. Am. I 8, 49. Id. M.  
XI 631; Lucr. I 637. II 176.



### Labor.

C.C. I III 2f.: "quamvis inuentibus astri longus  
ad auroram suus est labor".

### Laedere, confidere.

C.A. I VI 413: "Ambitiosa-pios confidit gloria  
fratres," to which compare Hor. Ep. I 2, 7; Sil. XI 45.

### Lacrimae.

C.C. I IV 51f.: "quos pigra vado Langia lacens  
transibit." See Hor. C. I 22, 7; cf. Aen. II 584. III 574.

### Lampas.

C.C. I X 470: "Qui tremor elicit a caeli de lampade  
tactis". XII 270: "ab Aetnaci uccensa lampade  
saxis". A. II 4: "Et nondum excusso rorant in  
lampade ponto". Similar are Aen. III 637. IV 6. VII  
148f.; Sil. I 359. 193. VI 157f. VII 143 etc.; Luc. I 532. X 502;  
Val. VII 366.



C.A. I II 134: "Et Fe in ardente igne  
Quinquaginta ardent thalami".

### Larugo.

C.C. I VII 564f.: "nec se larugo facietur Intonsa  
sub nube comae". VII 655. IX 703. A. I 163. — Aen.  
X 324; Sil. VII 691. XVI 468; Luc. X 135.

### Lassare.

C.C. A. I 429f.: "Ferum lassatur in usus Innum-  
eros": cf. Luc. V 703. IX 453.

### Latere.

C.A. I II 516: "Et latuere doli". A. I 204: "Nec late-  
re" — cf. A. I 204f.: "fallere" — Aen. I  
130. III 32. V 5; Sil. XII 614.

### Latere.





C.C. A I 100: "exstare capiteque subire  
tollere caute". — Hor. S. I 3, 136; Sil. III 470. V 396.

C.U. I 11 311: "exstare latrone pectore  
as admota deinde manu". See Enn. Ann. fr. 441;  
Stat. Silo. II 1, 13; Petron. 119.

### Latus.

C.C. The application of this word to islands, mount-  
ains, ships etc. is not rare in Statius. The follow-  
ing are the occurrences in the *Silvae* and *Agoniae*  
with a few others from other poets: I I 17,  
II 379, 493, IV 358, 795, VI 607, 638, 650, VII 43, 728, 744,  
VIII 290, X 184, XII 272, 704. — Aen. I 105; Ov. M. XI 529;  
Sil. IV 46, XV 165, XVII 109, XVIII 76, 306 etc.; Luc. I 665, II  
405, 613, III 397, VII 523 etc.

C.U. I 11 311: "multum late ovisque ferebat  
latus".

### Lavare.



C.C. T III 408f.: "(Sic) rutilantque lavabat Oceani sub  
pectus sinu".

### Laxare.

C.C. T III 469: "et algentes laxavit sole pruinas".

cf. Aen. II 209, III 267.

C.A. T III 392f.: "animosaque pectora laxat Sere quies".

XII 214: "virescentes laxabant ossa tibia".

Cic. de Or. III 61, 230; Aen. V 187, 836; S.U. XIII 550, XVII 422.

### Lenire.

C.A. T XI 207: "Unct lenitus lenire Creon".

Compare Plant. Bacch. 1150; Aen. IV 393; Cic. Att. II 2, 2;

III 42.

### Ligare.

C.A. T VIII 215f.: "et corda levavit Exhaustu ser  
mone dolor". Similarly Plant. Trin. 688; Aen. II 452.

IV 538, VIII 309; Cic. Att. XI 8, 1.



Liberare.

C. A. A I 586f.: "dolos aperire para non Virginea  
levitate fugit;" & which compare Caes. B. G. II 1; Cui  
Phil. VII 3, 9 et saep.

Librare, perlibrare.

C. C. A I 761f.: "multa se pectora Ulis perlibrat manu;  
cf. Sil. XIV 398.

C. A. T III 188f.: "incola formidat gaudia libet!"  
II 168f.: "Iulium libet in domo Libitinae  
coetus". XI 259f.: "Hic miseris furor est iurare  
pavido, nec librare neque et cula edere!" Com-  
pare Pers. I 85.

Ligare, alligare, circumligare.

C. C. T VIII 197f.: "partibus ligatam Salmo - cludet."

A. I 414f.: "quasque adhaesentes Tulo Abydos non  
alligat unda superui!" cf. Luc. V 434.

C. A. T III 152f.: "sic non isthmicum in fine Tiberis"



*Angustum candelae scin?* X 253f. "et quicquid  
ligatur infelix illud super ostiumque sub  
es Obnuera." VII 676: "et magna trepidum cir-  
cumlignat umbra" — Ov. Met. I 25.

### Limen.

C.C. T II 26: "Illos ut caeco recubans in limine sen-  
sit." III 53: "congestae portarum ad limina matres."

IV 450. VI 368. 404. 571. 593. VII 290. IX 385. 606. 637.

A. I 119. 379. — Aen. V 316. VII 579. X 355; Sil. XVI 316.

C.A. T I 16f: "limen mihi carminis esto Oedipod-  
ae confuso limine." T 200f.: "in limine letas

Singulant animas" ib. 535. VII 166. — IV 413f: "Iam

pentus, durae quam mortis limine manes Elie-  
idos, paluisse refert." VII 490. A. II 34. Similar

cases are Aen. VII 427. 598. XI 423; Sil. V 423. XIII 548.

XII 11-14; Luc. II 106; Curt. II 3, 10; Tac. Ann. III 74.

### Limes.





C.C. I 147: "limit, lineae vitae, etc."  
ab 146: "limit, lineae vitae, etc."  
interque poli". II 61. III 502. IV 2f. 691. 775. IX 182.  
Aen. II 697. X 514; O. Sm. II 150; Sil. IV 463. IX 379;  
Luc. II 709. III 218. VI 15. VII 363. 866 etc.

C.A. I 390f: "medio de limite vitae in semine  
vergens". V 736: "recto descendunt limite Pareae". VII  
326f: "veniemus enim, quo limite cuncti, Qua licet  
est via". Thus Plant. Poen 632; Ov. A.A. III 558; Sil.  
III 61: "limite velas"; Luc. II 11: "limite partem".

### Linea

C.A. A I 479: "propior cui linea caeli" to which  
compare Stat. Silv. III 3. 43.

### Liquidus.

C.C. I III 504: "(Ales) liquidoque polum complexa me-  
ntu", IV 7f: "Hasta liquido quae stridula callo  
Fugit". VII 369. Compare Plant. Most. 751; Val. Fl. IV 16.



## Lividus.

C.A. I II 14f.: "nec livida tabes invidiae — Sequit."  
 — Hor. Ep. II 1, 89; Ov. F. I 74; cf. livor Sil. XI 610  
 — Luc. I 391: "livor ubi est?"

## Locus.

C.A. I I 129f.: "et summo dulcius unum stare loco". VI 735f.: "et uterque priorem sperare locum".  
 XII 302: "En locus officio." This metaphor is frequent in all periods of the language e.g. Plaut. Bacch. 1039; Ter. Heaut. 218; Aen. VI 179; Val. IV 751; Cic. Fam. III 6, 6; Liv. II 4, 7; Tac. Ann. II 55.

## Loqui.

C.C. I VII 181: "cum quo volucres mea fata loquentur",  
 to which compare Luc. VI 617; Cic. Mil. 20, 53.

## Lubrica.

C.A. A I 547: "Sed me spes lubrica tardat." So Aen.



XI 716; Sil. V 18; Cic. Fl. 42, 105-etc. Sen. Ben. III 5, 1.

### Luctari.

C.C. I XI 522: "(ates) Luctataeque diu tenebris hinc  
enique sibique": cf. Sil. XIV 753; Luc. III 502.

### Ludere, adludere.

C.C. I IX 336: "extremis adludunt aequora flent  
is". So Ov. M. IV 342; Val. VI 664; Cic. N. D. II 39, 100.

### Luere, proluere.

C.C. I VIII 711f.: "iam saucia prolui-  
tae proluere et proluere".  
Ov. F. IV 778; Sil. XV 304.

C.A. I II 455f.: "nil tela nec igne Oboliterunt,  
quin ausa luas!" Compare Val. III 707.

### Lumen.

C.C. The use of lumen in the sense of



eyes is very common in all the epic poets,  
more frequent in the plural than in the  
singular. The occurrence in the Iliad  
and Achilles with a few parallels follow:

T I 46. II 31. 507. 643. III 129. 377. IV 367. 381. 588. V  
304. 540. 728. VI 374. VII 463. VIII 158. 714. 756. 766. IX  
381. 601. 749. 753. X 63. 303. 608. 693. XI 334. 364. 495.  
615. XII 31. 49. 555. 767. A. I 24. 514. 795. 907. ———

Oen. I 226. II 405. 754. III 635. 663. IV 847 etc.; Sil. I 508.  
II 465. III 188. 539. IV 536 etc.; Luc. I 154. II 185. III 4. 714. 745.  
IV 170 etc. At T III 63: "notis saepe lumina totum"  
'lumina' has the sense of 'stellas'.

luminare, illuminare

C. U. T X 603: "patrisque illuminat umbra".

tunda.

C. U. T VII 267: "longum crinem circumdat tunda".

Compare Juv. VII 191.





## Luxur.

C.C. A I 210p. "luxuriam vestitum" which  
is like Ov. Tr. IV 6.4.

## Lux.

C.C. T XI 585: "effusa squalens vestimenta lucis".

A. I 298: "Et gemmis lux maior inest", ib. 305f.:

"(amor) lucemque gemmarum Pingit." — Ov. M. XIV  
197; Val. V 365.

C. A. I III 66: "(meruisse) inhonora munera lucis"

IV 542f.: "(dens) totamque in pectora lucem Delulit"

VII 772. VIII 387. XI 182. Compare Ter. Heey. 852;

Lucr. IV 1180. V 11f.; Aen. II 281; Sil. VIII 246. XIII 707;

ec. II 525.

## Luxuria.

C.C. T VI 816: "Luxuriant artus," which is like

Ov. M. VII 292.



### Madure.

C. A. T IX 440: "insana madures - velut  
matre." Compare Lucil. fr. 645; Lucr. V 1149; Aen. X  
851; Cic. Sest. 28, 60 et saepe.

### Madere.

C. A. T V 198f.: "Ror madens Stygio moriturum  
amplectitur urbem Somnus". Compare Lucr. III 477.  
TV 790; Hor. C. III 21, 8f.

### Madidus.

C. A. T I 124f.: "Indus, quod madidum toto hic  
dona traxit. Unguibus attingit". cf. Luc. II 112.

### Maenere.

C. A. T XII 17f.: "supponere sanguine maenere  
maenere".

### Maenere.



C.C. TX 269: "C. u. ...  
H. ...".

Medusa.

A.A. A. I 292: "Virginitas matura toris amiguo  
tumentes". Similar are Aen. VII 53, XII 438; Hor. C. III 6, 22.

Mederi.

C. A. T. I 358: "C. u. ...  
medenda Linguae, quasso, meae". Compare Ter.  
Phor. 822; Aen. XII 46; Cic. Fam. VII 28, 3.

Medulla.

C. A. A. I 304f.: "sed fax vibrata medullis involu-  
tus atque ora redit", to which may be compared  
Ennius. An. IX 222; Plant. Stich. 341; Ov. Tr. I 5, 9; Cic.  
Quae. IV 10, 24.

Mergere, demergere.



C.C. I VII 777f: "et exit Sponte ruenus mersusque  
 unneris." ib. 825: "Collaque demersere unneris."—  
 VII 819. VIII 339, 595. IX 646f. cf. Luc. VI 7f. Val. II 6f.  
 C.A. I IV 744f: "nec mersus acerbis Extat Honor."  
 X 735f: "illi atra mersum caligine pectus Confusi  
 sensus". The same metaphor is found at Terence  
 And. 562; Lucr. III 63. 827; Catull. 68, 13; Aen. VI 512.  
 XI 28; Luc. I 159; Val. VII 66; Liv. 23, 18.

### Meta.

C.C. I VI 690f: "Discus, nec dubia iunctave Men-  
 esitheo victum Transabit meta": cf. Aen. III 714.  
 C.A. A I 236: "at eximius pectore pulchro  
 it. 456. 673. — Aen. X 472. XII 546; Ov. Dr. I 9, 1.

### Metire.

C.C. I VII 712f: "falcato Clonin et Cranae latus  
 Commisso latus claudum metit." IX 204. X 114.  
 "gravis metile latus claudum metit apud"





Juv. *Inv.* X 513; Hor. *C.* IV 14, 31; Sil. X 147; Val. III 670.

*Metiri, emetiri, pometiri, remetiri.*

C. C. T II 374: "Sanguinem emetitur iter ad  
litore durum". VI 913: "Campum emensa". A I 245.  
III 324: "Sanguinem emensum iter". So Verg. *G.* IV 389;  
Ov. *M.* IX 446; Luc. V 556.

C. A. T IV 489: "et cuncta metitur murrina cura".  
VI 735: "Ut sese pometur oculis". — Hor. *S.* I 2, 103;  
Luc. VII 527; Cic. *Or.* 68, 227.

*Minae.*

C. C. T IX 93: "(rupes) stat cunctis innota minis".  
ib. 1007: "videt, quamquam undique colat, Hespero-  
niam ante ora minas". ib. 470: "non ulli  
illud ille minis". Cf. Prop. I 17, 6; Ov. *Her.* XII 208.

*Minari.*

C. C. T I 471: "cunctaque rante ore minantur."



X. 1.1. 1. p. 1. ou des index de minatures et  
no". A I 31: "mini clavic" air, fume la miniature.  
C'est tout.

Minax.

C.C. T. IV. 7: "Pteromalus nivalis". In the coll.  
Verg. G. III 77; Ov. Her. 19, 85; Hor. C. I 10, 10; Liv. IV 52.

*Mich. inermis.*

C.A. These words transferred to the abstract are quite frequently found in Statius e.g. I III 417. IV 589. VII 537. 611. 547. 557. 565. VIII 308. IX 13. 378. 379. 632. 712. XI 110. 126. 392. XII 189. 427. 482. — II 686. VII 774. XI 689. XII 94. 155. 184. Thus Plaut. Truc 776; Co. Tr. I 5. 5; 2. 1. 216. 653; 3. 1. 111. 29.

Mittere, amittere.

C. A. T. VII 406 f.: "rabie et vitæ prodigia vitæ  
Emittere urines." Cf. De. Ad. 78; Luc. VI 1054. II 1028 f.



## Moles.

C. C. I VI 149f.: "quid enim hac opus, si mihi, leu  
mole fuit?" A I 457f.: "tunc sparsa ac dissocia  
moles in corpus vultumque coit." Cf. Aen. I 137. V  
780. XII 575; Sil. I 497. IX 229. XV 5-7. XVII 60. 649; Luc.  
II 214. III 116. V 625; Val. I 758.

C. C. I VI 387f.: "impulsiq[ue] hanc plebem molim  
inscius." ib. 547f.: "Trepidus sic mole futura Cuncta  
que cum rebus tota sua imagine passus ter-  
ror habet vates." Cf. Aen. I 33; Sil. III 350. 573. 582.  
604. IV 240 etc.; Luc. V 756; Val. V 365. VI 673.

## Mollis.

C. A. I III 666f.: "procul hanc tibi mollis infula."  
VII 497: "Quid molles lacrimas venerandaq[ue] nomina  
pursis?" VIII 594. IX 435. 608. 614. X 232f. 642f. XI  
609. XII 169. 700. A. I 654. 837. Compare Verg. G. I 57.  
Aen. VIII 293; Ov. Her. I 111; Cic. de or. I 52. 226 and  
the use of molliri Lucr. II 605.



### Monimentum.

C.C. T V 463f. "Hec non ipsa tamen tunciam moni-  
menta cuncti Eniter geminos", to which may be com-  
pared Sen. V 538 and Cic. Cat. III 11, 26.

### Mordere.

C.C. T VII 659: "(fibula) mordebat iaspide pallam".  
IX 372: "fibula sua istam aliamque Ardentem mordebat humum". The former passage  
is a reminiscence of Sen. III 74: "aliam  
iunctura fibula mordet", or Q. V. M. VIII 318:  
"mordebat fibula vestem"; cf. Hor. C. I 31, 7.

### Mori, mori.

C.C. T III 231: "non enim mori minus bonum"  
X 222: "et si quis mori velit, non est opus".  
I 407: "non tamen mori minus bonum quam  
moritur velis". Compare Plaut. Men. 151; Ov. Am.  
I 2, 11; Cic. Pis. 38, 98.





## Mors.

C.C. I 48: "Oedipodes longaque animam sub morte tenebat". XI 581 f. "saevoque in limine is-  
fert mortem inaequam". In these passage  
'mors' has the sense of 'blindness'.

## Morsus.

C.C. I IX 694 f. "tereti invat aurea morsu Fibra"  
to which compare Am. XII 782; Sil. VII 624.

## Motus.

C.A. I 77/25: "Pellens altum praeterea sub pae-  
ore motus". ib. 284 f. "At non ille gravi dictis, quam  
quam aspera motu Reddidit haec". III 415. IV  
506. X 581. XII 173. A Sc Sil. XI. 89: "ut vidit mai-  
ore adeo crudescere motu"; Ov. 4n. VI 158; Cic. Cat. <sup>II</sup> 21

## Movere, permovere.

C.A. I III 67 f. "ignara moveri Atropos". III 450 f.



"vatum mentes et provida veri Sacra movere  
deum". IV 362. VIII 745. XI 299. XII 331 - XII 588f.  
"rubicundus Neptunius heros Permolus lacrimis". Com-  
pare Aen. III 34. IT 399; Luc. I 565; Lucr. IV 720.  
752. IT 853; Cic. Deiot. 2

### Mugire.

C.C. This word transferred in sense to signify  
the sounds of rivers, waves, musical in-  
struments etc. is not rare in Statius, being  
found at the following places: T III 613. VI 113.  
645. VII 65. 419<sup>796</sup>. VIII 273. IX 479f. X 922. Similarly  
Aen. IT 256. VII 526.

### Mugire.

C.C. T X 263: "Ne gravis exclamet portae mugitus  
abissi". A I 527: "Quodcumque  
mugitibus ora Solvit". So Sil. I 369. IT 283; Cic.  
Rosc. I 18, 35. Compare the use of mugire.



Mulere, permulere, remulcere.

C.C. I XI 700: "Et meliora meos permulcent sidera  
multa".

C.U. I 15624f. "Mulctur horum manu." III 17;

"Pallada mulcet honos". XI 196f. "Coepit et leni  
... fur. Cum illiquis". A. I 71. 22.

— I VIII 93: "minas stimulatque corda remulce".

Similar examples are found in Plant. Rud. 344; Lucr.

III 142. V 1388; Aen. V 464. VII 755; Hor. C. III 11, 22; Ov. F.

V 401; Sil. XIV 472. XVII 46; Cic. Fin. II 10, 32.

Nasci, renasci.

C.C. I III 720f. "Dicentem talia nascenti Lux monet".

Compare to this Verg. Ecl. VIII 17; Hor. C. III 28, 1; Sil. X

III; Luc. IX 904; Caes. B.G. V 12.

C.U. A II 24: "occulto sub corde renascitur ar-  
dor". — Lucr. II 286; Catull. 64, 188.

Natate.



C.C. T II 42: "ingens medio natat umbra profundo"  
ib. 638f. "ille oculos xxxx in luce natantes sistit".  
Similar are II 337f. 626, III 332. 711, VI 262. 817, VII  
142f. IX 303. 358. 438, XI 558, A. I 161. 428. — Ovid.  
F. IV 291; Prop. III 7, 52; Sil. II 122; IV 751; Luc. IV 330.

### Nebula

C.C. T IV 584f. "externae satis est mihi lucis, in-  
steris discedunt nebulas".

### Nectere, conectere.

C.A. T III 495: "Si prohues, hic necti moras" XI  
289f. "meos oraacula nectit in gemitus?" A. I 185f.  
"varia oblectamina nectem. Elicet extremo chelyn".  
T IV 677. VII 402. VIII 636. IX 567. — A. I 174f. "In-  
sequitur magno iam tunc conexus amplex Patroclus".  
Similar cases are Lucr. V 1200. II 478f. 522; Aen.  
IX 219; Silii XV 305; Luc. IV 189 (nexus); Cic. Or. 41,  
140; Liv. 27. 28; Tac. Ann. XII 14.





## Negare.

C.C. T II 27: "fidamque negant suspecta silentia  
-parem". ib. 667f. "at tamen illi membra negant."  
Compare Ov. Tr. III 10, 73.

## Nemus.

C.C. T VIII 704f. "Densis iam coniecta hasti forat-  
um quatit umbo nemus".

## Niger.

C.A. T IV 133f. "sorte; Furiarum lampade nigra  
Quingenta ardent thalami". which compare  
Hor. C. IV 12, 26; Lib. III 5, 5.

## Nimbus

C.C. T VI 217: "bibit albentes humus arida nimbo".  
IX 526f. "præbet undique nimbo Telorum Phœnixa  
cohors". X 575: "exundant sacro fastigia nimbo".  
Compare Ven VII 793; Sil. V 215; Luc. II 776.



(niti)inniti.

C.A. I XI 6757. "et irae innixus tumido vocem  
de pectore rumpit": cf. Lucr. II 12. V 309. 406; Cic. Mil. 7.

Nox.

C.C. T I 47f. "mercat astena damna cum nocte  
pudorum Oedipodes". IX 40: "Nox occidit, merces  
que rapit." Compare Aen. X 746; Ov. M. III 2; Ps. I 1.  
Ps. I 6.

Nubes.

C.C. T IV 664f. "ubi pulverea Nece effere nubes  
Cernit". S. VI 396. VII 118. IX 175. 482. — IV 728f.  
"tunc pulvere tellus Exhalat calidam nubem".  
VI 664f. "nec se tanto fatetur intusae sub  
nube comae". X 575: "Armatas exiit apes, praemit  
aspera nubes". — V 407. IX 120. This metaphor is  
frequent in other epic poets e. g. Aen. VII 705. IX  
33. X 809. XII 254; Sil. V 379. VI 336. VII 84. XII 168; Lucr.



II 262. 481. IV 488. 768; Val. Fl. II 522.

C. A. T I 124: "adsuetaque infecit nubi penales."

II 321f. "Zalem sub pectora nubem Consilii volvens"

IV 512f. "Ne times amicos nubemque hanc prae  
opacae Spernite". ib. 838f. X 281. A. I 265. 646.

Compare Aen. X 808; Sil. VII 611; Luc. II 297; Val.  
III 66. 573. VIII 81."

### Nubilus.

C. C. T VII 412f. "stant fereca caelo Nubila", to which  
compare Sil. IV 307.

C. A. T III 230: "Zalis abi, sic enee madens, haec nubila  
m. ira". V 279: "Nubilus - Adloquitur". IX 151: "et  
nigrae praecedunt nubila mortis". X 157. - XII 818f.

"Mox, tibi si quis adhuc praetendit nubila divor,  
Occidet et meriti post me reperietur honore."

Similar cases are Plant. Cist. 205; Ov. M. V 512. Trist.

I 1. 4.



## Nuntia.

C. A. T II 1 f. "Nuntia multivago Lancia perlabitur  
urbes Fama gradu". - Aen. IV 188; Cic. de Or. II 9, 36.

## Nuntius.

C. A. T IX 862: "Iam non ira subit, sed lecti nun-  
tius horror": cf. Cic. Fam. XII 10, 1.

## Nutare.

C. C. T VII 115 f. "Aut nutare solum aut veteres de-  
scendere silvas A miseri vidisse putant." ib.  
801 f. "nutantia figunt Zela solo". VIII <sup>IX 585.</sup> 2 X 299.

A I 536: "Hic nutante gradu stetit." Thus Aen. II  
629; Ov. M. XI 619; Liv. IV 37, 10; Tac. H. IV 30; cf.  
the use of nutamen Sil. II 389.

C. A. T I 337 f. "iam somnus amaris inrepat  
curis - pronusque ex aethere nutat." IV 196 f. "nam  
sagum minas, et pendere belli Haec nutare videt."  
XII 687: "nutantque minas et praeire liquet"





A. I 871: "Ipseque iam dubiis mutant tibi Pergama  
murus". Compare Ov. M. X 375; Cic. N. D. I 43, 120; Tac.  
Hist. IV 52.

### Nutrire.

C. C. T II 7394. "equum longaeva sacrodo Nutrit".  
IV 717: "punda secreta nutrit Langia sub umbra".  
So Ov. M. VIII 643; Val. Fl. 340.

### Obex.

C. C. T III 6734. "vagu in campos frustra perit  
ibus exit Obicibus," to which compare Plaut. Pers. —  
Liv. IX 3, 1; Plin. Pan. 47, 5.

### Obliquare.

CA. T III 3814 "Sic variis pertemptat pectore dicti  
Obliquatque preces"; cf. Quint. I 4, 9.

### Obliquare



C.A. I 221f. "quibus ubera mecum Obliquumque  
a patre genno." So Sil. XVI 54; Luc. VIII 286.

### Oceasus.

C.A. T VII 219f. "non hoc statue sub tempore rebus  
Oceasum Aoniis", which has parallel in Aen. I  
238. II 432; Cic. Sull. II, 33. id. Pis. 8, 18; 15, 34.

### Castus.

C.A. I I 32f. "Pueris tua portum castro Trojano".  
So Juu. IV 123; compare use of οἶστρος eg. Herod. II 93;  
Soph. Antig. 1002; Eur. Or. 791.

Offendo — see fendo.

### Onerare.

C.A. I TT 543f. "Onerat celeberrima natum Mater".  
This metaphor is not rare: eg. Plaut. C. 774 Ter. Ph. 842;  
Aen. IX 24; Hor. S. I 10, 10; Cic. Phil. II 38, 99; Liv. IV  
13, 13; Sall. Jug. 12, 3.



## Onus.

C.A. I VIII 285: "Seque oneri negat esse parum cogique meretur". This trope is most common in Cicero eg. Rose. A. 4. Cat. M. 2, 4; also Liv. XXIII 43, 3; Luc. IV 398.

## Ops.

C.C. I VIII 360: "Scindit factis opes". A. I 288: "Exierunt dare veris opes" cf. Sil. III 451.

## Orbare.

C.C. I 50f. "etiam montibus orbatis. lucorum gloria, magnae Iunoni venerat trahi". Not rare in Caesar eg. Pis. 24, 57; Brut. 2, 6.

## Orbis.

C.A. I I 505f. "Semper honoratam linensis orbibus, anni De domus ista colet." ib. 576f. "Bis quinos plena cum prope revolvat orbis Cynthia." A II 110f. "Vix mihi visse annorum torreat orbis."



Uita rudis". Similar cases are Aen. I 269. V 46. VI 745;  
Cic. Att. II 9, 1; Liv. III 10, 8.

### Orbita.

C.C. A. I 236: "et liquido perit orbita ponto": cf.  
Luc. IX 691.

### Orbus.

C.C. T I 74 f. "Orbum viciu regnesque caruntia -  
Non regere". III 45 f. "Haut aliter saltu deventulus orb-  
us Pastor". IV 177: "stat frondibus orba cupressu".  
VI 790. X 7. Compare Plant. 247, Cic. Flacc. 23;  
id. Leg. III 3; Ov. M. I 72; Col. IV 27.

### Os.

C.C. T III 440 f. "terris Aurora deisque Purpureo  
velit ore diem". IV 705 f. "liquentia fabula brumal  
Ore premit (sc. tulu.)". <sup>III 359.</sup> VI 816 f. "Loc. ante praecipio  
humis ore profundo fissilis". This trope is frequent





in the other epic poets e.g. Aen. I 245. II 482. III 696.  
IV 53; Sil. III 66. V 48. VIII 538. XIII 426. XVII 9; Luc. II 677.  
681. 707. VIII 825. IX 960; Cic. Verr. IV 58, 129; Liv. I 33, 9;  
Tac. Ann. IV 59.

### Os.

C.U. I V 167: "Zalia circum si mihi quartu in ossibu  
horror". A. I 303: "totisque novum bibit ossibu aequum".  
— Aen. V 172: "Iam vero exaruit inveniolor ossibus  
ingens": cf. Cic. Bunt. 17, 68.

### Pabulum.

C.C. I IV 705f. "Nilus et Eoae ciquentia pabula  
brumae Ore premit". VIII 358f. "pabula caeli Nilus  
et Eoas magno bibit ore primas". IX 748f. "muc.  
et pabula brumae Sic iubet." ib. 700: "Stipile  
aequicis crudelia pabula novum". XII 566:  
"Pabula dira ferax campumque odere volucres".  
Compare Plaut. Cas. 155; Val. IV 105



### Fandere.

C. A. T. <sup>IV</sup> 34 f. "faude viros, inque o nemoris secina  
sami, Calliope! ib. 620 f. 'et furae tibi faude'.

XI 734 f. "miseras quid crimina gentis fandere, quid  
easne iuvat ostendere pudendo?" A. II 89: "Quae  
in Pandere sola vixit pudenda." —  
— Ilen. III 252, 479. VI 267; Ov. M. IV 679; Luc. VI 590.

### Palla.

C. C. T. <sup>II</sup> 177. "Palla est a Pallade  
Palla palla est."

### Pareus.

C. C. T. I 1 ep. "Pareus est qui in  
vidia atque pareus odii suetus." III 106 f. "Et nem-  
orum sodana pareus Cirhaeque vixit Landebit."  
— 1122: "Pareus est qui in  
Pare Hor. C. I 12, 13; Cic. Fin. II 1 etc.; Phil. III 30, 31.



### Passer.

C.C. T II 586f. "Hec primis Diviae parcebat an-  
nis 'Immus'. VII. 42: "Sile genas Phebo, crin-  
em hic pascet - saccho". Idus Aen. VII 281; 1402. Sc.  
II 3, 35. — T XI 115: "Hic rive Rhizophaea, Libycis  
hinc rive Nili". A. II 173f. "Ibat hinc  
adsiduis pastus nivibusque solutis Spheroicos".

### Pax.

C.C. T III 255f. "Non secus ac longa ventorum  
sivium Uagor". A. I 816f. "Regia --- Tranquilla  
sub pace sileti". Compare Sc. II 168, VII 258, 266. XVI  
682f. XVII 210f.; Luc. IV 437. VI 282, VIII 256.

C.C. T III 17f. "perpetua --- illa ---  
nequiquam manibus arce". Sc. Lucr. VI 78; Sc.  
VI 461; Cic. Fin. I 14, 47.

### Pecten.

C.C. A. I 832f. "Immo obvia versae Pectine Amayno".



cf. Aen. VII 14; Ov. m. VI 58.

### Pectus.

C.A. The tropical use of 'pectus' and 'pectora' in the sense of the emotions is common in both poetry and prose e.g. Aen. I 661. IX 248; Ov. m. XV 63; Sil. XV 4; Val. VI 288; Cic. Luc. 26; Tim. I 49, 2. The occurrences in the Roman medical writers are as follows: T I 52, 125. III 284. V 397, 686. VII 137, 148. IX 584. X 419, 735, 808. XI 714. XII 494, 514, 591. A I 105, 226, 543, 638, 713, 857, 887. II 163.

### Velut in pectore.

C.A. I VII 386 f. "Pelitior et patrias et, qui male novissimus exit, duci amor". A. I 74: "Sa pectore luctu". ib. 55: "et Amazonio combia felle ritu". — IV 3 f. "fracta impulsaque fatis Consilia". The metaphorical use of 'felle' and its compounds





is broadcast in the language and literature e.g.  
Plaut. Merc. 716; Ter. And. 266. 476; Enn. Ann. VII fr.  
187; Lucr. I 880, IV 523, 525, V 79; Aen. VI 382; 140r.  
C. I 7, 31; Ov. Met. XIV 216; Sil. VII 300; Luc. VII 457; Val.  
IV 486; Cic. Fin. I 13, 43.

### Plautus

C. C. T IX 360f. "madidosque penates uigilans uocato  
gemit!" cf. Verg. G. IV 155.

### Terence

C. A. T VII 122f. "ubique in murmure vulgus  
pendet." X 32: "rursus plangit pendente et ubique  
parati". Thus Plaut. Merc. 127; Ter. Ad. 225; Lucr. VI  
51; Aen. IV 88; Cic. Agr. II 25.

### Lucius Accius

C. A. T I 1: "sed etiam uocato uocato re-  
pendit". VIII 664f. "licet ecce parentos Uleici soc-



ios maestumque rependere noctem". Compare Lucr. II  
1071. IV 1274. V 118; Sil. I 224. 4 161; C. I. M. P. 15; Luc.  
VI 744; Luc. Ann. IV 35.

### Phrygiae.

C. C. A. II 60f. "Ille Phrygas lucos, matris penetralia  
cudit Iurigenae".

C. I. T. IX 240: "Phrygiae lucos, matris penetralia cudit".

Compare Maer. Sat. 7, 1; Synn. Ep. II 24.

### Phrygiae.

C. C. A. I 69: "sic Phrygiae penetralia gaudia laetis".

— O. J. M. II 153; Sil. II 35; Curt. 8, 5; Sene. Men. 3, 9; Luc. A.  
II 26.

### Phrygiae.

C. C. The name of the word in Phrygia and  
in the name of Phrygiae is not rare in Statius. I can give the following



examples: T I 87, 394<sup>IV</sup>, 564, 632, 771, V 432, 473, VI 50, VII  
614, X 661, X 710, 777, 787, XI 721, 777, 783, A 1 127,  
384, 783. So Ov. M. XI 542; Luc. II 330, V 473, VII 257, 347,  
662 etc. Liv. II 1, 5; Tac. Ann. XII 2.

### Lucani.

A.C. A. I 773: "Ut placata fames aethulis bis terque  
repleti, ex fovea abluuntur." — Luc. I, 773; Ann. I,  
II 8, 5; Mart. I 50.

### Lucanus.

C.C. T V 529 f. "Quantus ab Arctois discrimina-  
ctura phanctus unguis." — Ov. M. X 447<sup>id.</sup>, Pont. IV 10, 29.  
So T III 684, VIII 371.

### Lucius.

C.C. I VII 395: "media stipantur piche maritae", i.e.  
the swarms. Col. IX 11, 1 applies the same word to a  
swarm of bees.













C.A. T I 172f. "nec impositos unquam service vol-  
enti Ferre duces". Combare Em. Ann. VIII q. 181; Lucr.  
I 732. IV 203. V 418, 526; S.U. XIII 533. XVII 191; Cic. Att. I  
18, 3; Liv. XXXIII 25, 9.

### Imponere.

C.C. T V 1f. "populataque gurgitis litora aemina  
cingebant ripae amneque minorem": cf. Verg. G. I  
185. Aen. VI 496; Ov. Mn. II 319.

### Itera.

C.C. T I 96: "Laetariae iumen petit incredibile mont-  
is". XII 558. V 426. - VI 595: "et longe primum perit  
ostia portae". VII 35. - VIII 1: "Obiit Hesperia fluvium  
inter umida portae". Combare Plaut. Pers. 435; Verg.  
G. III 200. Aen. I 82; Val. III 496;

### Portare.

C.A. T III 236f. "veniat fortasse immatura Lyden aeva".



Compt. de Blaut, Calit. 869; Luc. And. 388; Ov. Pont. III 4, 1;  
Val. II 326; Liv. 45, 1 fin. Et I VII 77: "Quod Jovis  
imperium, magno quid ab actura porta?"

1. 6. 1.

C. C. I XII 71 ff. "eligitur sacrorum potentia cuncta terra  
rudis". — Lucr. IV 1124; Hor. Ep. I 10, 27; Plin. IX 38, 62.

Præcepta

C. C. I III 232 ff. "tibi præcipites animasque manusque  
Revocant". IV 184 ff. "De sinu citharaque ---  
Conchavit præcepta". VIII 611 ff. "et præcepta tempore  
Sydena Utitur". X 834. XI 530 ff. XII 765. — Val. V  
22; Cic. Luc. 24, 89; Liv. XXVI 38, 3; Tac. XVI 21.

1. 6. 2.

C. C. I VII 27: "Quod mi præcipitatur pugnare". — Am.  
II 317. VIII 443; Ov. Pont. III 1, 140, id. Br. I 3, 47; Sil. III 166;  
Suet. Aug. 14, 23.



### Præcordia.

C.A. T III 684: "Aequoraque super regantur præcordia  
sunt." IX 179: "oculorumq; feri præcordia iuncta".  
C. A. A. II 167. X 112; C. A. A. I 142; 144; 145.  
I 7, 89; Pers. I 117.

### Præda.

C.C. T VII 478f. "vos præda erunt Dydeor." X 264f.  
"et protinus ingens Præda socio cum iam examine  
omninoque peracti enses iacent." Similes are Plaut. Tr.  
1124; Ov. Her. XV 51.

### Præda.

C.C. A I 45f. "incesti prædonis vela profunda longi-  
tate sequi", to which compare Aen. VII 362: "per-  
fidus alta pelen noduosa virgine prædo"; Ov. F. IV 581.

### Præda.

C.A. A. I 666f. "Seque similes invicemque prima;





forlassis acerbas hausurum pocnas?" *Cont. de. den. III*  
47. X 375; *Ob. m. XV* 21; *Cic. Rosc. a.* 34; *Tac. Ann. III* 67.

### *Proelia*

*C. A. I VII* 536f. "variaque animum turibante proelia  
Excedat res, nunt. Similar use in *den. de. den. VII*  
594; *Sil. XII* 334; *Luc. VII* 208; *Cic. Mil. 2*; *Liv. II* 1.

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*Hor. C. I* 12, 38; *Sil. I* 225.

### *Proelia*

*C. C. I IV* 267f. "umbelli farma picon, Calydonia  
matis Proelia". *VI* 18: "nudasque morant in Proelia  
vires" *VII* 169: "mea tantum proelia morant". *ib.* 171.  
*XII* 654f. "tunc proelia cecis Umbibus". *Sc. laud. man.*



185; Verg. G. I 318; Cic. Fam. IX 11, 2.

### Pronus

C. A. T II 391 f. "ulque rudis fandi pronusque cecili  
Semper erat." ib. 558: "et via prona succendi." III 7 f.  
"nam prona ratis faciliusque tot armis Sydeia".  
ib. 343. 454. X 418 f. "sed pronus amor crudelia vin-  
cit Pectora". — Hor. Ep. I 18, 10; Luc. I 461. II 606; Val.  
VIII 340; Cic. Rep. II 26, 77; Liv. XXI 28, 6; Tac. Ann. IV 29.

### Pugnare

C. C. T III 28: "ipse quidem malis terras aliquasque  
gentes." XII 40: "Sed pugnare non potest." ib. 41.  
Compare Ov. M. I 685; Luc. IV 753.

### Pulcher

C. A. The transference of the word to the moral  
beautiful is not more rare in Latin than  
in other poet: T III 644. IV 128. 640. VII 543, 788. X 192.



473. 62; XI 7-7. Sc. D. L. I 576. II 17. F 72; Ap. C. I 4  
10; Scl. XI 365; Luc. IX 391; Cic. Mun. 12; Sall. Cat. 5.

### Pulsari.

C. A. I 369: "pulsat metu undique et undique patet"  
V 115 f. "vel iustus cuius pulsantia enee? Vola timent?"  
VII 249: "Antigonen maestas solitus pulsare querelas".  
A. I 10: "neque enim Aonium nemus advena pulso".  
— Plaut. Epid 528; Verg. E. III 105; Ov. M. XII 228; Val.  
III 390; Cic. Or. II 58, 120; Cf. repulsare Lucr. IV 910.

### Puter.

C. C. I IV 241: "Curribus innumeris late patria arva  
laccissent", to which compare Verg. E. I 44. id. Aca VIII 586;  
Luc. VII 882.

### Quatere, concutere, discutere, excutere, percutere.

C. A. I IV 726: "interior sed vis quatit." A I 730. II 58.  
I IV 607: "concutit visus." A I 640 f. "discutit"



iter, discussa ante sebori, Regina Celsi indicat  
patent." — III 92: "Excussae procerum anxia" — IV 205:  
"Excussae procerum anxia" — IV 205:  
Em. Ann. fr. 393; Ter. And. 125; Lucr. I 146f. II 59f. III  
91f. VI 39 etc.; Aen. IX 608; Hor. C. I 16, 5; Val. I 743, V 272;  
Cic. Insc. III 6.

### Rabies.

A. A. I VII 670f. "primam les mane cubilibus atris  
Erexit rabiem", a parallel to which is seen Aen. II 357.

### Radix.

C. C. T III 437f. "dubiae motis radicibus obstant  
C. C. T III 437f. "dubiae motis radicibus obstant  
Ortygiam". So Cic. Insc. II 22, 52. id. Riv. I 45, 101.  
id. Fam. XV 4, 9; Caes. B. G. VII 36, 5.

### Ramosus.

C. C. T IV 168f. "squalat triplici ramosus"





Hydra recens obitu"; this is probably due to the expression of Cat. met. IX 75.

### Ratis.

C.C. T XII 809: "Et mea iam longo meruit ratis  
aequare portum". The verse means 'my poem is  
long enough'.

### Rauca.

C.C. T III 708f. "Maesta dies, cum rauca dabunt  
discuntibus armis Signa tubae". IV 799f. "Iamque  
anne propinquo Rauca sonat valles". V 291f. "Ime  
lupum illos rauca multa vocem  
vis cepisse timor divider". The word is  
not rare in the poets e.g. Verg. G. I 109. IV 71.  
id. Aen. II 545 and 547; Hor. C. II 14, 14; Od. Ann. I 6, 50;  
Sil. II 245; Luc. V 217.

Regere, erigere, adsurgere.







### Remigium

C.C. T. IX 248f. "peditumque Remigio sustentat equum".  
This word applied to the movement of wings is seen  
Aen. I 301. VI 19; Ov. M. VIII 228; Lucr. VI 743.

### Remidere

C.C. T. IV 788f. "iterumque remidens Et teneris medit  
ans uena uela uena ueni pueri? XII 688:  
"Iune firmat sese, fidemque ac triste remidens".  
Compare Catull. 39, 14; Val. IV 359; Liv. XXXV 49; Tac.  
IV 60.

### Repere, erepere, inrepere, subrepere

C.C. T. VII 450f. "sol montibus omnis erepsit". Compare  
Ennius, Ann. fr. 350; Lucr. VI 1119; Luc. III 458.

C.A. T. I 339f. "iam somnus amaris inrepsit curis  
promisque ex aciebus mutatur". VIII 217: "et facilio  
lacrime inrepere somnus". XI 476: "et tacitus  
subrepsit fratribus horror". Similes are C. I, O. IV.



Sil. XV 136; Cic. Or. 28. id. de Or. III 53.

*Reus.*

C.A. T II 183: "Cum reus voti non esset."  
This expression seems to reflect Oen. V 237: "Taurum  
reutram esse non voti esse."

*Rigere.*

C.C. T III 371f. "Immensus honor plausit, nec idem  
riget igne reciso Axis".

C.A. T III 694: "Aequoraque super rigant praecordia  
cantes". A very rare metaphor but parallel in  
Mart. V 31 and Sen. Hipp. 413.

*Rivus.*

C.C. T VI 758: "et lepido signantur tempora rivis".

IX 415: "lectora similes ipse rivus in valle".

X 299: "sanguine mutant lentoria rivis." XI 206f.

"Alum sanguine profundum patet rivus





Aspicit." Such examples are found also at Aen.  
I. 26, XI 66; Ann. I 19, 11; C. M. IX 6, 6; Luc. I, 26.

### Rebur.

C. C. I VI 243f. "armenti robora, lauros Lenta mole  
trahunt." X 222f. "Lae denos numero, turmann  
robora lauros hunc erit." A. I 187f. "Cum simul  
robora lauros hunc erit." Compare Aen. VIII 518f.; Ov. An.  
XIV 454; Sil. I 664, VIII 446, 586; Luc. I 280, 464, II 527 etc.  
Cic. Or. 10, 34; Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. X 33, 1.

### Rorant.

C. C. I III 536: "Cernis in experto rorantes sanguine  
ventos." IV 18f. "rorant clipeique iubaque Troie  
sanguine tum." IX 516f. "rorantes sanguine latus  
Expirare sole." — Lucr. II 977; Ov. An. IV 480; Sil. X 263.

### Ros.



C.C. T II 673f. "sanguineque ora cruentis roribus man-  
ant". V 570f. "sanguineis infectas roribus herbas pre-  
spicit" VI 555: "hoc rore Sympas aliquae nitescent!".  
III 7f. "clipeumque cruentis Roribus et scissi reser-  
sus pulvere campi". So Lucr. IV 36; Aen. XII 339;  
Ov. M. III 164; Sil. IV 165; Luc. VII 837. IX 698.

C.A. T V 198f. "Rore madens Stygis amittitur in un-  
guibus solent Semine".

### Rudis.

C.A. The use of this word in the sense 'unsailed'  
or 'inexperienced' is so usual that I give only  
the occurrences, and a few parallels: T II 391.

III 24, 171, IV 247, VI 415, VII 535, XII 206, 613. —

Hor. C. III 24, 54. id. A.P. 410; Sil. XV 17; Cic. Brut. 85<sup>g</sup><sub>in</sub>;  
Liv. XXIV 48.

### Rura. olivaria.

C.C. T X 1: "Obruit Hesperia fructum nox munda



porta". A. I 190f. "crudum quo Rebruce caute Ob-  
scurit Pollux". So Em. Ann. fr. 282; Lucr. V 648. VI 26  
C. A. I 117 + 80: "solum timor obruit iugum". VII  
267f. "ratis obruta somno Conticuit". X 194f. "Stupet  
- - - - -".  
A. I 293f. "Vernis addita Nymphae Obvult". Com-  
pare Uen. II 424; Val. I 320; Lucr. IV 505; Cic. de  
Or. I 21, 94; Lac. Agr. 17.

C. C. T I 357: "subila face rumpitur aether". III 707.  
"sed cum oscula rumpat maceta dies". IV 714: "et  
longe pastorum rumpere somnos." VII 3. 35. 468.  
XI 676. XII 275. 709. — X 357: "nec abruptis adeo  
lacrimabilis annis". XII 432. — XI 385: "erum-  
unt gemitus". — IX 392: "nec nostri valeant  
percurrere planctus". *Con. hanc. Suet. II 14. III 146;*  
*Aen XII 683; Od. m. v 257; Sil. XV 778. XVII 249; Val.*  
*I 3; Lio. II 50, 9.*



C.A. TX 24. "et rursus queruntur Fac oai".  
 X 776. "proinde non parvitas subest".  
 XI 541. "Xenops pro cultus. de 32. A 185. 8 63.  
 — III 657f. "sileant. perfoverunt pectus et arua  
 Federis abrupti". AI 872. — TX 454f. "nec iam  
 erumbrantia celant Gaudia". — III 549f. "figet in-  
 rubescere volantum Corculia". X 341. "saepo hanc  
 dignare inrumper mentem". IV 211f. III 634. A I  
 508. Thus Lucr. II 254. IV 1107; Aen. IV 631. VII 579;  
 Ov. (m. I 208; Sil. II 597. VII 32. XV 578. 560; Luc. II 525;  
 Val. IV 310; Cic. Nat. 5; Liv. XXVIII 27; Tac. H. I 11.

### Sacvire.

A.A. TIII 137f. "in pectore sacvit mortis amor caed-  
 isque" to which compare Aen. VII 461; Hor. C. I 25, 15;  
 Ov. (m. XII 193; Sil. XII 106; Val. IV 499; Petr. 17, 8.

### Sacvus.

A.A. TII 190. "et sacvus pectus sacvus"





11775. "Pompeii" ...  
ib. 554: "et sacri pax quae ...". A. II 46: "que  
sacrorum in secula undae". Cornelia Tuccia. sat. fr. 430;  
Claud. Merc. 195; Lucr. III 803. ff 222. ff 458; Hor. C.  
III 11, 45; Aen. VII 719; Od. In. XII 559; Cic. Att. V 12, 1;  
Liv. XXIV 8, 12.

Saire, absilire, adsilire, desilire, dissilire, exsilire.  
C. C. T. II 710: "sailire" ... VIII 173. ff 710;  
Ut vidit, saire iuba IX 132. X 539. — X 374f.  
"absilire" mubes et fulgore clare dextra palat.  
ib. 879. — ib. 456f. "in adsilire ad sidera maximum  
Clamor". — VII 746: "Desiluit horrendu can. et tim  
or" — ib. 68f. "clausaque adamante premi dis-  
silire fore". — IX 762: "Exsiluit hae ferrum".  
A. I 522: "Exsilium - crines". Similes ne Lucr. I 187.  
II 200. ff 321; Verg. G. I 479; Od. In. XII 543; Sil. XII 341.  
XII 547. 623.

x C. A. T. VII 122: "Exsilire animi". VIII 490f. "inque in"







### Scindere.

C. C. T IV 501: "Leslor, ait, Dia, quibus hunc ut  
scindere iussit. Comp. II 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134.  
I 50; Ov. Am. XI 166; Sil. XI 565.

### Scandere, descendere.

C. C. T II 127: "Scandit ora eadem in  
scandit iussit". A. I 618f. "Scandit  
medii fastigia caeli Luna ingi". Compare  
Iuer. II 138f. II 736; Sil. XIII 182. XIV 310. 600. etc.  
C. A. T I 233f. "Scandere quin etiam thalamos  
hinc iussit hinc iussit -- Appellat". XI 654: "Scandit  
et palati thalamos Iussit hinc iussit". II  
396: "Iussit hinc iussit hinc iussit hinc iussit".  
Iuer. II 1124; Aen. V 782; Hor. C. II 16. 21;  
Ov. Am. XI 754; Liv. III 52, 2; Tac. H. IV 8.

### Scindere.

C. A. T XI 197f. "scidit ora novo terrore cruenta



Eumenis". XII 170 f. "Continuo discors vario seclerum  
motu scinditur". Thus Lucr. III 990 f. 636. V 45. 58;  
Aen. VIII 142; Ov. Pont. III 1, 157; Cic. Att. III 15, 2; Tac.  
H. I 13; and compare rescindere, Ter. Ph. 456.

### Scapulosus.

C. C. A. I 9: "Scapulosus est capiteque  
etc."

### Scribere

C. C. I XI 514: "Arvaque sanguine scribit rutil-  
antia gyro", to which compare Sil. XIV 660; Juv. VI 205.

### Sedare, conciliare, obsequium sedare.

C. C. I II 380: "Sisyphique sedent fortius!" ib. 567:  
"Sedare enim id est — pueri per?" Plaut.  
VI 234. VIII 518. 525. 709. IX 346. 521. X 538. 656. XI 314.  
ib. 317. — II 677. "Sedare et labi passale  
Considerare iubeat". III 105. — V 322: "Anne illis





obscuro negare?" — IX 523f. "conventus ante  
cum ciata reuoluit Tempora." — Lucr. V 477;  
Oo. FI 110; Sil. XII 162; Liv. XXII 4, 6; Tac. A. II 47.  
C. A. T II 368: "Sunt potior cunctis sedib' sceleratid"  
III 419: "sed sceleratid" — Lucr. V 477; Sil. X 624.  
C. A. T II 368: "Sunt potior cunctis sedib' sceleratid"  
III 419: "sed sceleratid" — Lucr. V 477; Sil. X 624.  
C. A. T II 368: "Sunt potior cunctis sedib' sceleratid"  
III 419: "sed sceleratid" — Lucr. V 477; Sil. X 624.

### Sedes.

C. C. This word with the meaning 'abode', 'home'  
is a favourite of Statius and not rare in  
other writers. The following cases are quotable:  
T I 228, III 572, IV 76, 473, 541, 825, V 599, VII 45, 182,  
443, VIII 65, 190, 241, 628, X 789, XI 60, 569, 664, 696,  
729, XII 482, 498, 507, 695, A. II 82. — Lucr. I 994:  
IV 1034, V 448f, VI 797f; Am. XI 112; Co. in. I 574;  
Lucr. I 53, 252, 344, 482, V 107, VII 310 etc; Cic. Cin. 66, 108;  
Tac. X XII 89, 11; Tac. G. 30; Maer. sat. VII 14, 3.



## Seditio.

A.C. T I 35f. "(referre) flammisque rebelles Seditioe regi in unguis ...". II 41f.  
"Siculi velut anxia puppis Seditioe maris negligens ...". cf. H. I. 102, 122.

## Semen.

C.C. A 7 188f. "Causa illa libens immensum laudum semina". II 89: "Quae solitus laudum tibi semina pandere Chiron". Compare Oen. VI 6.

C.A. This word in the sense of 'cause' is <sup>more</sup> not rare in Statius than in other poets, e.g. T I 243.

III 235, 558. IV 212. VII 563. VIII 253, 304, X 239. XII 547. —

Plant. Rud. 327; Sil. I 653f. XV 71; Luc. I 159, III 150.

VI 395; Cic. Cat. I 12. id. Phil. II 32, 55; Liv. III 19, 5; Luc.

II. IV 18 fin.

## Semita.

C.C. T XI 4: "Signavit muros ultricis semita flammae".













Sider grande plaris" tenuis" contare Co. font. III  
3.2; Luc. X 89; Val. VI 606:

### Silva.

C.C. T IV 220: "et ferrea curru Silva trahit." Sim-  
ilar cases are Luc. VI 205; Juu. IX 13.

### Sinus.

C.C. T III 230: "Sed quippe sinus natura solutus."  
A I 102: "et conubialia pandunt Astra sinum." Cf.  
Luc. VII 810: "placido natura receptat cuncta sinu."

### Sitia.

C. d. T XII 45: "Sed meum maximum hoc hasta  
crucis." Ab. 756: "Sed et hoc dicit, quod  
vulnera nec non dicit." So Sil. XII 264.

### Sitis

C.C. T IV 699: "haurit siti: ignea campo." S. o



C. A. IV 42; Sil. I 4, 42; Cat. XL 3, 9.

C. A. I IV 560: "sed altissimum silis eximium con-  
crem". — Aen. III 57; Hor. Ep. I 18, 26; Ov. M. XIII 768;  
Sil. I 265; Luc. I 331; Juv. X 140; Cic. Acad. I 1, 6.

### Silis

C. A. I III 101: "silis puerum situm". IV 148: "silis  
lupis silis fortuna". V 106 f. "si cederet inanes  
detemum servare acones turbarque iuvencum Fion-  
situm". Compare Aen. VII 440; Hor. Ep. II 2, 118;  
Liv. 33. 45 fin. Vell. II 126, 2; Quint. I 2, 18.

### Silvius

C. C. I III 494: "sedet hanc sententia Marcio Bonure  
Ecclionia Lemaea cunctide portas". IX 635: "Cum  
ne soluto Clapicis". XI 726: "monstrum adula  
ingenio". See Aen. VIII 591; Sil. XIII 157; Val. T 626;  
III 1; Lucr. I 811.

C. A. A II 51: "Electus formae celumina silis".



1, 1872. — Ter. And. 672; Luc. II 46. IV 905, V 770; Val. III 26, 2; Verg. G. I 302; Val. IV 703; Cic. Phil. I 20.

### Sonorus

- × C.C. T III 256: "ut in bellis recubant ubi libera-  
re possunt", to which compare Stat. Silv. III 2, 73: "ubi  
liberabantur aequora sonant".

### Sopire

- C.C. T = 1317 "Sopire sonantem et soporem  
a sonori sonabant". So Lucr. I 30. III 902; Am. V 742.  
VII 410; Sil. II 79, 81.

### Soporant

C.C. T II 213f. "multoque soporant in breui somno".

At Curt. VII 1, 7 the majority of manuscripts  
read 'soporant' instead of 'soporant'.  
has changed to 'soporant' after the Paris-  
inus: cf. Hild. 30, 686f.



## Exultare

C. C. T VII 141: "curiam huius impia verberat," to which compare Lucr. VI 1126; Aen. III 422; Ov. in. VII 54 etc.

## Sordere

C. C. T x 837: "sunt sordent terrena viri". A. I 500: "Sordent virgo Ealdonius heros". Compare Verg. Eclog. II 44; Hor. Ep. I 11, 4; Liv. IV 25, 11.

## Spergere

C. C. T VI 12: "Quinque spargit in auras." Compare Enn. An. fr. 322; Lucr. IV 180, 908; Ov. In. III 343; Sil. XVI 468. XVII 91, 227, 506; Luc. IV 124; Liv. 37, 13, 2; Tac. H. III 46 fin.

C. A. T VII 211: "aut patrio receptum sanguine peribens". IX 327. "Soma --- vasa --- Spargitur in humas". So Lucr. II 52; Aen. II 78; Ov. in. VIII 267; Sil. XVI 267; Juv. IX 84; Cic. Arch. 2





### Spirula.

C.A. T II 746: "talis quidam spiritus spirans illam in speciebus aditumque ad vimine clum". Compare Cic. Verr. act. I, 16, 46; Co. Her. 18, 2.

### Spirula, spirans.

C.A. T IV 649: "ferre domos ardent instantque", it which compare Luc. And. 147; Lucr. II 280. 5-1177; Uen. VII 433; Cic. Att. XIII 32, 1; Luc. II 44, 11.

### Stellare.

C.A. T II 746: "de stellato aspectu", an expression which Plut. in visibus Argum", an expression which Plut. ins seem to have borrowed from Ov. met. I 663. Compare also Uen. IV 261; Cic. XIII 109; Luc. III 455; Val. Fl. III 98; Mar. I II 29.

### Stemma.

C.A. T XII 812f. "iam certe frons tibi fama



form of the abstract also by Cicero, *rose.* III 29, 72.  
and by Vergil, *ib.* I 331.

### Stimulus.

C.A. I III "stimulus" *ib.* 377: "non ego vos  
stimulare parum". III 93: "nunc simulatque  
corda remittit". X 697. XI 404. XII 457. - XII 61: "  
Cum ad arma rudes ager exultavit alumnus".  
Similar cases are Plaut. *Capt.* 598; Ter. *Heaut.* 223; *Ter.*  
II 620; Catull. 63, 4; Ov. *Am.* IV 235; Cic. *Flacc.* 28, 69;  
Liv. III 68, 10; Tac. *H.* II 44f.

### Stimulus.

C.A. This word with the abstract sense, 'in-  
centive' is common in Statius, and also in  
the plural. The occurrence are II 379. III 475.  
III 479. VI 479. VI 724. 802. 842. IX 10. 75. X 75.



166, 625. XL 457, 447. Such a tropical use of  
 of the word is not frequent before Cicero and  
 seems not to be used in early Latin. Plautus,  
 however, has 'oculus' in the same sense, Trin.  
 1000. The following examples are from the  
 middle the scope of the metaphor: Lucr. III 808.  
 1174, 1207; Aen. VI 101, VII 415, IX 715, XI 357, 452, 720;  
 Oec. in. VI 490; Sca. I 113, III 214, VII 512, X 513, 514, XI 514;  
 Luc. I 120, 262, II 42, 324, IV 174, 517, V 118, VII 103, 557; Cic.  
 Lucr. II 27, 66; Liv. XXX 14, 1; Tac. H. III 45.

### Extinguere matrem.

C. C. I 177. 'In multis locis exstinguere  
 matrem! etc.' The expression was used to mean  
 'extinguere matrem'. Compare Liv. Ad. 314; Lucr. II 827,  
 VI 77; Verg. Ed. V 20; Hor. C. III 4, 26; Cic. Cacl. 32, 79;  
 Liv. VIII 3, 7; Tac. Ann. III 7 et seq.



C.C. I 463f. "magnum de stirpe creatum Onecos". ib.  
603f. "magnum de stirpe creatum Onecos". ib.  
170. IV 395. 747. V 219. 676. VI 710. 812. VII 207. 231. 388.  
A. I 732. The same metaphor is seen Enn. Ann. VI  
111; Lucr. I 716. II 131f.; Lucr. V 711. VI 102. II 621;  
Cic. I 152. 514. II 55. III 100. VI 88 etc; Lucr. VIII 692. IX 19;  
Cic. Lael. 19, 70 etc; Sall. J. 14. 2 etc; Liv. I 1 fin; Tac.  
Ann. II 17.

C.A. I 242f. "totumque a stirpe revelam Ex-  
ihale genus" to which compare Plant. Trin. 217;  
Cic. Insc. III 6, 13; Liv. 37, 8, 4.

### Stingere, adstringere.

C.A. I III 445f. "an frena teneret Ivarum et mor-  
os capulis adstringeret enses". Similarly, Plant.  
Trin. 699; Lucr. Enn. 102; Lucr. IV 1179. V 1063; Ov. H.  
xvi 320; Sil. XIII 298; Val. Fl. VII 483; Cic. Att. X 6.  
2. id. Phil. IV 4, 9; Liv. 39, 1.





## Stupere.

A.C. T IX 529: "Quique sub amice diu stupuit cuncti"  
XII 167f. "Stupuitque immanis cuncti Impetus." Com-  
pare Ov. M. X 42; Val. I 262. T 603; Sen. Her. 7. 763;  
Ju. 28, 29.

## Suadere.

A. A. T I 468f. "et positus, qua. nox inopinaque  
suavit Aut virtus aut ira, minis succedite lecto".  
id. 585: "suadetque levis cava fistula somnos". II 75.  
III 603. IV 247. VII 170. IX 38. 716f. X 157. XI 435. XII  
765. — Sen. Clem. III p. 186. II; Tr. Troj. 41; Eur.  
I 102; Aen. IX 340. X 724; Sil. VII 668. XVI 118 and  
compare id. V 478: "suavor metus".

## Succedere — de accedere.

## Sulcare, sudare.

C. C. T V 526f. "si quid viridantia sudant Gramina".  
XII 488: "lacrimis altaria sudant." Compare also  
T II 17: "sulfur sudat a rebus arum."



Tr. II 45; Tr. II 27; Aen. II 582; Sil. VII 191; Liv. xii 1, 8.

C. A. Tr. VII 510 f. "Quantum haec diva quoniam,  
sudaverit aegis tota mihi". A. I 17 f. "ac trepidum  
galeae sulcatum puer per hostes". So Sil. Ph.  
628; Lucr. Tr. II 28; Cic. Fam. III 12, 3.

### Sulcator.

C. C. Tr. VII 18: "gemit sulcator pallidus undae". XI  
588: "pigri sulcator Avernii". So Sil. VII 363; Lucr. IV  
500.

### Subsidiium.

C. C. Tr. VI 62 f. "Tyrioque albolitur ostro molle  
subsidium". Subsidiium also in Lucr. IV 1011  
dis. 34, 29, 11; Arist. Bell. Agr. 58, 1.

### Supplicare.

C. A. A. I 145: "Nam supplicant tua vota modum".  
Compare Plaut. Am. 235; Lucr. III 1041; Aen. III 331;



Caes. B. G. III 14, 8; Cic. Fin. I 13, 42; Liv. XLII 40, 9.

### Tabes.

C. A. I II 14 f. "nec livida tabes Invidiae functis  
quamquam et iam lumine cassis defuit," to which  
compare Sen. VI 442: "quos durus amor crudeli  
tabe peredit."

### Tangere.

C. A. I III 155 f. "Vos uterū fortuna mei, qua tangere  
divos Rebar". So Lucil sat. fr. 26; Lucr. I 49. II 651;  
Cic. Inv. I 9, 22.

### Tangere, attingere.

C. A. A. I 925 f. "tandemque relictum Doctus". So  
Lucr. III 30; Sen. I 356; Hor. C. III 21, 16; Od. IV. XIII 38;  
Luc. VII 707.

### Tellus.



C.C. T II 11. "de tenebris ...  
manent". V 583. X 711. — Lucr. I 147. II 60. III 22.  
II 298; Aen. I 665. VI 592. IX 426; Ov. F. III 316. 2d. Aen.  
II 5, 52; Sil. I 253. II 535. IX 538; Luc. III 501. VII 197; Cf.  
use of the Greek βέλος s.g. Aesch. Sept. 255.

C.A. T I 655f. "Sed quid fando tua tela manus-  
que demoror?" V 65f. "Etiam alios ignes maiora  
que tela gerentem --- volitasse". Compare Lucr.  
II 1044; Sil. XIV 49; Cic. Fam. VII 16, 1; Liv. IV 28, 5.

### Tempe.

C.C. T I 485f. "Illius in speciem, quem per Quinque  
tempus Amphimachus fletum miserum  
ante Cleonaei vestitus proelia nostri". Po. Aen.  
Verg. 8. II 469; Ov. F. IV 477 et. Cic. Att. IV 15, 5.

### Tempestas.

C.A. T III 228f. "et tota perfusum prole aetheri  
3-mensura videri". Verg. Aen. I 104.





tanta ac habet. immane finis. f." Cic. Cat. I 7, 22  
and 87 ten.

### Templare.

C. A. T. XII 816: "nec tu divinam Aeneida templa".

Compare Lucr. V 1209; Aen. VI 113; Luc. II 529.

### Tenere, tener

C. A. T. IV 33: "Cui meminisse ducum vitasque ex-  
tendere curae", to which we have parallels of Lucr.

Passch. 430; Lucr. IV 1055. V 725f. VI 25f. 412; Verg. G. II 408;

Hor. C. II 2, 5; Sil. III 95; Liv. XXVI 2, 6.

### Tinere.

C. A. T. VII 402: "nec monstra tenent." A. I 812: "tine  
at reverentia sinatris." — Ter. And. 349; Lucr. II

582; 1173. III 1068. IV 23; Aen. I 675; Cic. Att. XII 38, 2 et  
saet. Sall. J. 3, 4.



## *Tenuis.*

C. A. I VII 463f. "Si tenuis demisit lumina somnus,  
Rella gerunt." VII 261: "Lactificos tenui captabat casus  
timultus". Compare Lucr. III 448, IV 909; Ov. Pont. IV 6, 37;  
Cic. Acad. II 14, 43.

## *Tenuis interponere.*

C. A. I II 341f. "Eti crudus amor necdum post flam-  
mea toti interponere tori".

## *Tepescere.*

C. A. I XII 687: "mutantque minae et prior ira  
tepescit", to which Luc. IV 284 offers a parallel.

## *Terere.*

C. C. IX 52f. "pectusque fores et frigida vultu  
Saxa terunt", to which compare Lucr. IV 2; Verg. G. I 390; Ov. A. 2. 162.  
C. A. A. I 711: "Alternis sermone terunt". So Enn. Ann. VIII  
fr. 194, 4; Plant. Trin. 796; Ter. Hec. 815; Lucr. III 1045;



Acc. IX 609; Cic. Phil. I 11, 20; Liv. I 57, 9.

### Tergum.

C. C. T I 482: "Tergum est pars posterior corporis."  
C. C. T II 714: "Tergum est pars posterior corporis."  
quasi graviorque effrenare pulvis Coeperat. — Acc. X  
482. 784; Ov. Pont. I 282; Luc. V 565. X 50; Lucr. II 89.  
C. A. T I 460: "et velox in terga revolvitur annus".  
ib. 698: "versusque dolor dat terga timori"; compare  
Sil. XII 329: "terga malis dare".

### Tergum, pectus, sternum.

C. C. T II 484: "Tergum est pars posterior corporis."  
semina texens. V 184j. "et plaga caeca suberit  
Texitur". — III 495j. "dextrisque profundum Alitibus  
prætexe diem". — Plant. Trin. 797; Lucr. I 528. VI 280.  
852; Hor. S. II 3, 3; Ov. Pont. I 3, 28; Cic. Fam. IX 21, 1.  
C. A. T III 111: "Tergum est pars posterior corporis."  
"Texe". Compare den. XII 763; Ov. M. V 249; X 31.



## Tibuli

- \* C.A. T II 607. Tibuli natus est. Tibullusque natus est.  
Tibullus natus est. Tibullusque natus est.

## Tollere

- C.A. T IV 37: "Sublata anulare lyra", to which compare  
Aen. X 502; Ov. Met. 54; Caes. B.G. I 15, 3; Tac. Ann. XIII 11.

## Tormenta

- \* C.C. T III 4. "Tormenta torquentur."?

## Torpere

- C.C. T IV 172: "Circum amnis torquent et cerro caecula  
Lerna". VIII 155: "sed torquet ille". IX 452f. "torpere  
que lacus pigrasque paucos Excutit". A. I 640f.  
"gavisus in umbra Lemniva suis torpere sil-  
entia furis Vi politur volis". Sc. Col. I 4, 10.  
C.A. A. II 38: "an haec tacite vivis torpens in  
umbra". — Plaut. Amph. 335; Var. L. I 124; Hor. S. II 7, 19.





Ob. Nat. I 10, 13; Cic. N. D. I 37, 102; Liv. XXVIII 29, 11.

### Sopor.

C. C. A. II 117f. "primo fluvii torpore incubat ire".

Combrane Luc. V 434.

### Trahere.

C. A. I III 101. "Poenus - hinc pulsat - hinc  
consiliis". A. I 195: "Nox trahit in somnos". - See

Viso Ter. And. 260; Lucr. I 408. III 133. V 1157; Aen. V 709;

Ob. M. I 219; Sil. VIII 79; Cic. Arch. II, 26; Liv. XXV 16, 6;

Dec. A. IV 60.

### Tranquillus.

C. A. I II 356f. "dabilis mihi crede, moderatum  
Consilii tranquillitas ille". This metaphor was

used by the Romans to denote a calm and collected

and is especially frequent in Cicero. e.g. Plant. Most.  
417; Ter. And. 620; Luc. I 171. II 266; Cic. Off. I 29, 112



Liv. XXXVIII 29, 11; Sall. C. 16, 5.

### *Truncus.*

C. C. T IX 224: "Colle matris linguit truncos: post  
terga cadentes". XII 33 f. "Ac circum infirma tum  
or venerabile surgit Certamen". Compare Ov. Met. I 28;  
Sil. X 311; Luc. I 965; Val. Fl. IV 181.

C. C. T I 11: "Ad truncos sine torore fenum". VIII  
370 f. "num si dehaerat aetris, Truncus honor praes-  
tatur". XII 472: "truncos humilibus colla torosum  
more volucres". Compare Liv. XXXI 29, 11 and Cels. Praeg.

### *Truncus.*

C. C. T X 128 f. "qui nunc vocula uelli truncatque  
denacum perwigil adseruat". 40 Flor. III 6, 3; Mart. IV 11, 1.

C. C. T I 11: "truncos sine torore fenum". VIII  
370 f. 445. 600. IV 121. VII 23. VIII 429. XI 378; A. I 345;



"humet compere crines". Similar use is seen in  
Aen. VI 49, XI 854; Ov. m. XV 755; Hor. Ep. I 1, 36; Sil. I  
1, 36; Val. Fl. III 677; Cic. Att. XIV 4, 1; Liv. XXXI 2, 11; Luc.  
H. II 32.

### Humilis

C. A. This word is applied to the passion or emotion  
in the following passages: I II 162, 346, IV 576, VII 527,  
VIII 41, 635, IX 79, 442, X 909, XI 676, 756, XII 174, A. I  
36, 155, 189, 277, 933. — Aen. VI 407; Hor. Sat. I 7, 7; Ov.  
m. I 754, VII 896; Sil. XI 25.

### Humor

C. A. I II 114: "Hinc humor, et iocus fratri pro-  
milleris exui." IX 751: "humor atque audacia qui-  
sit." So Aen. VIII 40; Sil. II 626, III 246, VIII 54 etc.  
Luc. x 99; Cic. Tusc. III 12, 36; Sen. Epist. 519.

### Humilitas



C. A. T. X 161 f. "formidandoque tumultu Pandere lat.  
inbet," to which we have parallels in Hor. C. II 16, 10;  
Petr. ~~poet.~~ 123, 216; Sil. X 372; Luc. VII 49. 183. 779.

*Tundere, obtundere.*

C. C. T. II 372: "Et iam acies obtusa negat." X 136:  
"et obtusum mille iubar excitat umbri." — Aen.  
I 567; Lucr. III 452. IV 611; Cic. Cat. M. 23; Auct. Her. III 9;  
Liv. V 18, 4, cf. Ter. Eun. 554. id. Heaut. 879.

*Turbare, exturbare.*

C. A. T. III 233: "rapi cunctantes et foedera turba".  
IV 377 f. "Proous his ~~saeva~~ anxia turbat Corda metu"  
26. 515. VII 148. 536. VIII 283 f. IX 286. 570. 803. 844. 871. X 897.  
909. 912. XI 139. 249 f. XII 171. 449. — I 441: "Exturbau  
sodis tranquilla silentia noctis." III 231. X 219.  
Juv. Flaub. Mil. 813. id. ~~Monk~~ 1032; Ter. Hee. 634; Lucr.  
III 38; Caes. B. C. II 12, 1; Cic. Planc. 4, 11; Caes. in Cic.  
Fam. VII 8, 2; Liv. VII 26, 5; Tac. H. I 55.





### *Turbidus.*

C. A. This word is used of a disordered frame of mind in the following places: T III 19. 222. IV 660f. VII 669. VIII 538. IX 76. 420. X 738f. XI 230. XII 269. 697. So Plant. Most. 1053; Aen. XI 742. 814; Ov. A. A. III 246; Sil. XV 296; Cic. Lucr. I 33, 80; Liv. III 40, 10; Tac. Ann. XII 87.

### *Turpis.*

C. A. T X 737: "turpiter ego protulisti digni?" is similar use of *turpare* in seen in Cic. p. in Ligur. cf. ad. Rosc. 66, 7 p. 711, 72 in Müller.

### *Turris.*

C. A. T XII 13f. *Et turris praeparata* ~~et~~ *turris* ~~inducta~~ *domus* *sublime* *acervis* *claustris*.  
Like this is Varr. R. R. III 3, 6 and compare Ov. M. VIII 14.



## Umbra.

C. A. T X 60: "subsidique induribat umbrae! ib.  
302f." tale munda. deo aliq. umbra munda.  
XI 679f. "hoc longa sub umbra imperia". XII 291. A  
I 640. II 38. — Compare Ov. M. IX 460; Sil. III 168. 672.  
II 38. IX 148; Cic. Pis. 24, 57 and 91; Luc. VII 30, 18.

## Umerus.

C. C. T II 692f. "Concedit viridesque umeros et opaca  
theatri Culmina". Po. Mm. III 5641; ib. II 711.

## Unda.

C. C. T II 747: "Unda pueri vulgi". III 747: "concedit  
pueris unda. IX 747f. 'olus' auxibus unda San-  
guinis". — Lucr. II 152; Verg. G. II 462. id. Aen. VIII 257;  
Ov. M. VIII 739; Sil. X 245.

## Undare, exundare.

C. C. T I 449f. "ipse undante sanguine vultu.



Aspicis". II. 684f. "nec vincla coercent Undantem  
flaten gallem". IV. 266. VIII. 34. X. 716. AT. 27. — T. X  
219: "exundant salub. fortis a nimis". XI. — 11: "ex  
undant" "diviso multae flammæ". Sc. Fam. Epist. 488.  
Cen. V. 146. XII. 471; Sil. IX. 446; Val. Fl. I. 529. II. 196.  
C. A. T. X. 166: "exundant stimuli". ib. 609: " tandem  
exundanti permisit verba furori". — Sil. XII. 103;  
Val. Fl. V. 303.

### Unui.

C. A. T. VIII. 280f. "fraccituo. annis animisque cru-  
ento Unque notat" (sc. mors).

### Urere.

C. C. T. VII. 223f. "Antiqua rogo in Urantibus Ulla  
'noti", to which compare Ov. Tr. III. 2, 8; Luc. IV. 52; Val.  
Fl. II. 287; Cic. Insc. II. 17, 40.

C. A. T. XI. 396f. "namque uritur alto Corde." AT. 639.  
"Quonam usque pueris urentia pectus Vulnera?" Sc.



Silv. Poen. 770; Virg. Ecl. II 68. Aen. IV 68; Hor. C. I  
- 19, 5; Ov. M. I 496; Sil. XVI 479; Val. I 476.

### Vana.

C. A. A I 25f. "Len nunquam vana parentum  
Anguria!" — Ter. Eun. 104; Aen. IV 12; Hor. C. I 23, 3;  
Ov. M. XIV 263; Cic. Lael. 26, 98.

### Venenum.

C. A. T. I 171f. "in mens humile lacrimis veneno  
Summa", which finds parallels in the following:  
Catull. 44, 2. id. 77, 5; Hor. S. I 7, 1; Sil. VII 260. XIII 526;  
Luc. VI 501; Liv. III 67, 6.

### Verber.

C. A. T. II 640f. "per verbera ...  
Exagitant?" — So Aen VIII 336; Hor. C. III 12, 3; Cic. Rep.  
I 5, 9; Cell. XIII 27 fin.





### Vestigia.

C.C. I I 237f. "Vestigia comp. in vestigia in vestigia  
itur"; Compare Lucr. V 73; Aen. I 546; Cic. Fin. V 20, 57.

### Vestigium

C.C. I VI 695: "Vestigia puppis". VIII 131f. "infidi in  
vestigia comp. in vestigia" IX 14. II 44. III 1. A.  
T 40. 74. — Sil. I 257. VII 122. — 60; Lucr. VIII 4. IX  
780. 965; Cic. Nat. III 50. 79; Cic. A.C. II 27. —; q. Lucr.  
III 528. 670. V 735.

C.A. T XIII 817: "Sed linee scenerum et vestigia semper  
adhaerent". Compare Lucr. I 402. II 124. V 55; Aen. II 111;  
Sil. VI 428: "Vestigia nostri Casta tori"; Cic. Rep. VI 24;  
Aen. II 119.

### Vestigia

C.C. T III 591: "Vestigia puppis in vestigia in vestigia  
itur". VI 23: "Vestigia puppis in vestigia in vestigia  
itur". A. I 17: "Vestigia puppis in vestigia in vestigia  
itur".



57, 142; Liv XXXII 13, 3.

## Via.

C. C. T II 109: "Qua nulla saluti locuta salutis  
via est." III 102. V 109. VIII 326f. "Venimus enim, quae  
limite cuncti, Qua licet ire via." <sup>AI 257.</sup> So Lucr. I 81. II 10.  
V 102. II 22. VI 26; Hor. C. III 24, 44: "Virtutis via"; Sil.  
VII 93. XIII 537; Luc. X 538: "via nulla salutis"; Cic.  
Varr. Ant. I 16, 48 etc.

## Vidui

C. C. T II 24: "Sub vidui iugum fuit ingula ligae"  
X 183: "subit ad vidui moderamina clavi." XII 26f.  
viduinae leguminae. Hor. sat. I 101. 102.  
— Prop. Cal. 71; Sil. 6-7.

## Vigil, pervigil.

C. C. T II 1f. "vigil inclinaverat astra ortus".



A. 734f. "in vigilis noctis super amorem ad-  
cedo" (A. 734f. — Sen. O. 245, Prop. V. 10, 11.

C. A. T. III 690: "ad pervigil angor" — Ov. M. III 396.  
id. XV 65.

### *Vigilans*

C. A. T. III 4f. "invigilant! anime --- curae". VIII  
623: "curam invigilare quieti". So Ter. Ph. 203;  
Lucr. IV 1136; Sil. X 331; Cic. Div. I 43, 96.

### *Vigilare*

C. C. I II 77f. "tunc plurima buxus Aeraque laeva  
conita binoculis patens" id. 675f. "(60) oculis in  
indebita mata Uener, hanc noctem us cetera!" III  
604: "Exultantque simul vultu muer. II. 742. VIII  
77. IX 147. X 742. XI 77. XII 147. XIII 147. XIV 147.

So Lucr. III 995. IV 1111; Aen. IX 92; Hor. C. III 24, 41;

Ov. Ir. I 4, 12; Sil. XV 765. XVI 555.

C. A. T. I 147f. "I am ad vigilans noctis angor"



id. 718: "instaurare praeter viam sorsus." III 189f. "Causa  
furorem vincit." VII 525. X 791. XI 423. A. I 670.  
— Plant. Trin. 310; Lucr. II 605. 747. IV 479. 497f. V 306 etc.  
Verg. G. IV 491; Ov. Am. III 10, 21; Caes. B. G. VI 43, 5; Cic.  
Off. I 20, 68.

### Vincula, vinculi.

C. A. T IX 808f. "Haerebat iuveni devinctus anser  
— iudex Murenae strabus." —  
— iudex: in Plant. Trin. 849; Ter. And. 561; Lucr.  
III 416 IV 959; Ov. F. II 581. id. Her. 20, 214; Cic. Dute. II  
21, 48; Caes. B. G. I 29 fin; Tac. Ann. IV 10.

### Vincula (munda).

C. A. T III 231f. "Exturbant reside frenos et vincula  
perosi de cubant." V 112f. "cui conubialia  
vincula aut thalami secretus toros?" ib. 456f.  
Maudsl. Jason Vincula deest supple





So Lucr. III 88; Aen. IV 16, 59, VII 202, XII 37; Oo. Ph. IX 500;  
Sill. III 511, XII 696, XIV 228; Luc. I 288; Cic. Fin. II 35, 117.

### Virens.

C. A. T III 417: "Virens...".  
"Virens...".  
"Virens...".  
C. A. T III 417: "Virens...".  
C. A. T III 417: "Virens...".

### Virens.

C. A. T III 212: "Viderit hanc bello viridis manu".  
IV 281: "et feta viridis puer excidit arvo". X 1742:  
"Virens...".  
"Virens...".  
C. A. T III 212: "Viderit hanc bello viridis manu".  
C. A. T III 212: "Viderit hanc bello viridis manu".

### Virens.

C. A. T VII 110: "Virens...".  
"Virens...".







"fusa non Advolat". XI 426. — I 382 f. "Allo spha  
coerctus omni Evolat". II 469. — II 529 f. "fusa  
intervolat auras Hasta". Similar are Em. Ann. XIV  
259. id Sat. III 467; Plant. Amph. 245; Ter. Heec. prol. 40; Lucr.  
I 422. II 244. III 74; Ann. II 19; Ov. Her. 6, 66; Cic. Phil. II 19.  
C. A. I X 626 f. "cum fusa non Advolat" to which compare Em. fr. 509; Lucr. II 1046; Ann.  
I 111. Her. I 1, 71. — Ter. I 1, 76.

### Volitare.

C. C. I IV 412: "nec supra volitante vitaria fumo".  
A. II 78 f. "Nos Phryga semivirum ---- inceda  
volitantem pueri feramus". So Lucr. II 329. I 355;  
Ann. XII 126; Ov. An. XIV 411; Cic. Phil. XI 2, 6; Lucr.  
I 112. II 19, 1; Cic. II 12.

### Volare

C. A. I III 562 f. "quid crastina voluerit actas Seire  
nefas homini". XI 141: "Aeger consilii curisque nov-



*vicina volucris*. ~~...~~ : ... 1774.  
H 381; Catul. 64, 250; Aen. VII 254; Hor. C. IV 6, 28, id. Sat.  
I 3, 112; Sall. J. 6, 2; Liv. XXVI 7, 2; Tac. A. III 24.

### Volutare

C. U. A. I 203: "Hic illic ducunt montes volutari" &  
... in hunc pariter ... Plaut. Po. 4771; Liv.  
IV 42; Ov. M. I 348; Cic. P. I 17, 28; Luc. III 11, 11.

### Volare

C. C. T. 77: "Volare" & "volare" & "volare" & "volare".  
... Plaut. Po. 4771; Aen. I 203; Ov.  
M. I 348; Luc. III 11, 11; ... 1774.

### Volare

C. C. T. 77: "Volare" & "volare" & "volare" & "volare".  
... are similar to the following: Aen. II 630; Ov. M. II 246.  
IX 383; Sil. X 382, XV 579; Luc. I 2, II 138, 311, VI 1, VI 204.









it is by no means an even tenor. I should  
definitely dissent about the reason for making  
me even a field as that of the poets etc. The  
lack of accurate treatment of the subject for  
other authors prevents close comparison which our  
knowledge of the subject in English is not  
found to be in far the degree found in  
the literature was not in the degree of  
daily life. Moreover, so much of the language-  
material is common to all the literary works  
- a people, the best - well - the worst  
that it is difficult to say just how far  
an author is creative. But the evidence  
the case in the Silver Age. The poetic  
expressions of the period have nothing  
the metrical form, in no sense original but  
modelled after the classical models  
of which the inimitable spirit had been  
lost, remind us of the artificial. The



of the English poet of the eighteenth century. The straining after rhetorical effect which characterizes Statius and his contemporaries led them ~~to~~ to make extensive use of the metaphor; and in doing so they were not alone. Nevertheless there are in our individual preferences and characteristics which mark our poet and are worthy of our attention.

Among the poets, Statius is distinguished by far the larger number of his metaphors from the quotations. He is a man of a man. Each type is more than two to one - those drawn from the realm of nature for which Lucratus shows so decided a preference. Of our own time, he has in our possession such expressions as 'rorifera biga' the dawn, 'claustra mundi', 'an vera nocturnum', 'regna gigantum', 'gemma vestibuli', etc.



rad which in the preceding pages. Next in favor with one poet - a source of metaphor is the sphere of nature, from which many interesting cases are drawn. In first rank are those which are commonly employed in the poet, such as 'oc-  
cean luminous', 'shell for -', 'coral for  
oidit', 'radix (incense)', 'ramosa corona' and a considerable number of metaphors for which it is difficult to find a better locality. In  
general a number of - though the number is  
less than one tenth of the preceding number -  
which the poet states some as a  
great number the name of the person and  
it is not - 'here new silences' - 'the  
- flower' - 'the flower', 'the flower', 'the  
- flower'; in a smaller number of cases  
the poet with respect to metaphors and  
and respect - which in their <sup>own</sup> proper





are included only to illustrate a few of the  
like 'malleus', 'malleus', 'malleus',  
'as galeae', 'malleus malle', 'malleus corinus',  
while in still fewer instances we have what  
is called use of words whose proper applica-  
tion is obvious e.g. 'malleus malleus', 'galea  
malleus', 'malleus malle' 'malleus' of bone, some  
real instruments. In addition to these there are  
a few isolated cases drawn from the sphere  
of medicine, religion, and other  
institutions, which are not  
mentioned below.

The names and words employed are  
employed by Statius, and the sphere from which  
they are derived are sufficiently clear. But in  
no by an examination of the never before  
examined endeavor to find out how far it was  
original in finding new relations, or unique  
in the employment of the names.





















under the name "sacittas". Of such a name  
I have found no other example in the language.



in a sense quite accurate but not more so  
than the use of *intuitus* in the passage "et  
crede unde credum post-giamma toti In-  
tuitus tui". "Et unde credum post-giamma  
tote" shows the same trope as Hor. 2.1.35, 15, "con-  
tra natura naturae", and 'intuitus' would be  
taken for even in the passage — the passage is  
very short — *intuitus* is used in a sense  
but *intuitus* is used with reference to the other,  
1.1.1. (The passage is "Uniqua In-  
es sunt *scopionisque cete*", "Therapnas Armorum  
*intuitus* fuit", "Intuitus enim credum post-giamma  
tote" and especially *intuitus* is used  
in a sense which is *intuitus*, and  
in a sense which is *intuitus* and *intuitus*  
to mean something like 'conscience'.

A good metaphor: which relates to animal,  
the war or the human mode of demand  
and extension. "Intuitus enim credum post-giamma  
tote"









We are then, in my opinion, warranted in concluding that Statius was one of our skillful and sure in the handling of the large metaphors that were at hand but was the same as our original in the creation of the

The relation of Statius to other writers is again to be considered. Instances in which he was with words or lines borrowed within the compass of his predecessors have been pointed out from time to time in the preceding pages. His credit to show he was not indebted, and the few instances in which he was to any great extent an imitator are Virgil and Ovid. To the former he owes the poem and whole construction of the work, to both the latter & his metaphors will add to his own more numerous and more original ones. To the latter he owes the imitation in many places. To what extent this imitation was conscious I do not suppose.











Corpus amat"; Aen. V 163: "litus ama et laeva stringit  
sine palmula cantes". The rare poetic use of 'ingare'  
meaning 'to marry' is found in both: T II 202: "ecce  
pylen lunda iam virginitate ingari (+ III 157) - Aen.  
I 145: "cum pater intusdam federat puerum in  
arct Omibus". I have no other example to quote.

A striking parallel is T II 425f. "nec seeptra fide  
nec pae sequestra foscitis" and Aen. XI 133f. "et  
pae sequestra per silvas --- erravere". Somewhat  
more is Val. Max. IV 1, 7: "in --- pudendam  
--- questionem ---". The application  
of animus to natural forces is seen T III 671f. "ut  
rapidus torrens --- canis ---  
flamma" and Aen. VII 185: "turbini --- animi  
plagae"; vultus, too, is used of inanimate objects T  
VII 402: "Pulcher adhuc belli vultus", Aen. V 848f.  
"Mene salis placidi voltum --- ignorare iulus?" and  
Met. I 6: "vultus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe". The  
--- --- --- found T I 372: "341





and id. IV 38: "Africa terra triumphis dives". The expression 'ignis edax' of T XII 429f. "primo ut exiliis inter ignis edax Romano iure addere" also in Sen. II 758: "illicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia ventis voluitur" and Fas. IV 785: "Omnia purgat edax ignis", while with Inet. IX 202: "pulmonibus est ignis edax in perque non parat". A clear case of imitation is T III 718f. "non sint dispendia iustas dura morae" and Sen. III 453: "nequa morae fuerint dispendia iusti" for which I have no further parallel. Bibere is referred to here by Statius A. I 303: "totique novum bibit ossium ignem" and in Seneca I 747: "concinque bibulorum" and the phrase 'bibula larena' found in Seneca at T XI 43f. occurs in Lucet. II 3764 Verg. Geo. I 114 while Sen. II 227 has 'bibula foveilla'. A more striking example is T III 559: 'bibula non bibula'.



iaspide pallam" which look like a reminiscence of  
Aen. XII 274: "laterum iuncturas fibula mordet",  
or of Ov. Met. VIII 318: "mordet fibula ventem". We  
see also similar use of 'on' in Plural IV 164: "mini  
quantus in ossibus horror" and Aen. V 172: "Dum  
vero exaruit iuveni dolor ossibus inguis; & 'rabies'.  
I VII 270f. "viscera horum" (abominabilem odorem) "Fovet  
rabiem" and Aen. II 357: "improba ventus exagit cae-  
cos rabies", and of 'viscus', I VIII 109f. "dum per  
sava viscera terrae trahit", Aen. III 575: "viscera mat-  
ris" and Met. I 138: "viscera terrae". "Ignescencia od-  
ia" of T XI 525f. may be compared with "ignescen-  
tia" <sup>Aen. IX 66</sup> though the same metaphor is found in Silen-  
us <sup>V 520</sup> and Galen. Florens; ~~and~~ T VIII 416f. "shidentia funda  
Paxa plumbi" with Geo. IV 81: "mas de concussa  
lantum pluit illic glandis", and T II 14f. "livida  
tabes Invidiae" with Aen. VI 442: "quo dum amor  
indeli tabe peredit". But we notice the use  
of remigium which appears in Lucr. VI 743: "avis,



remigi oblitae pennarum vela remittunt", in Aen.  
I 300f. "volat ille per aera magnum Remigio al-  
am", A. VI 19: "remigum alarum" in Met. VII 227.  
"quod ille cum per longaeque perennis  
nullas percipit aurae" and then in Statius Th. IX  
249f. "pedumque Remigio sustentat equum".

Let us now examine a few of the rare metaphors  
in this dependence on Ovid seem to be shown.  
The use of 'capax' at T. E 634f. "(Virtus) ipsa capax  
Elegit penetrare viros" may go back to Ovid. Met.  
VIII 243: "animum ad praecepta capax" or id. ib. 534: "in-  
gremiis capax utinque volucres deducit". This  
is not so clear as the similar use of 'praedo' at  
Ach. I 45f. "incesti praedonis vela profunda. Tempestate  
sequi" and Fas. IV 591: "neque Persephone digna est praed-  
one marito" which occurs also at Aen. VII 362: "perfidus  
alta petens abducta virgine praedo". Compare also the  
use of 'fator' and 'nappes' in the same sets: Ach. I  
515f. "Intrautemque deum prime pallore fator Theat-



[illegible]





T IV 816: "Luxuriant artus" is almost a copy of Met.  
VII 292: "meminque luxuriant". Three new, clear cases  
remain to be mentioned: 'ramosus' at T IV 168f. "squal-  
et triplici ramosa corona Hydra recess obitu",  
Met. IX 73: "hanc (i.e. hydram) ego ramosam natio-  
e caede colubris --- domui"; 'stellare' at T IV 255: "(Id.)  
~~Spelat insidibus stellatum aethra Argus~~", Met.  
I 663: "taliam maerentem stellatam summovet Argus"  
and 'lupus' at Aen. I 280f. "non aspera praebet Ora  
lupis", Trist. IV 6, 4: "egens placido dums accipit ore  
lupos". Now any one of these instances would  
prove very little: but, taken together, they offer  
sufficient ground for the conclusion that  
Statius consciously imitated Vergil and Ovid  
and has given them to a considerable extent  
the materials for his learned description.







I thank you for the same.









TRY 2: Virginia, unique region, no node diegue

$T \lambda = 17.5$ .

scelto e nta multe

Unique genes;



In the following case the Singular seems to be  
sufficiently explained by the presence of the d.

TV 552: Vexit farinaceam crinem vixit. Vivam

TV 516: Saepe sicut fluvio geminas lacet agger ribe

TV 558:                      geminisque vixit ac verlice serpens.

TV 353 f.                      ac verbere crebro

Oraque pectoraque et viderem scdit -- venter.

TV 761: Sicut geminum obliqua nascit hauridine tempus.

TV 717:                      Sicut geminum obliqua nascit hauridine

tempus.

III Part for whole.

Our poet like Lucan and Silius is exceedingly  
fond of the image of the whole and the part.  
The following examples will show. Underwood  
(Lucan. Pictor. in. Blundell p. 517) has with slight  
modifications for the paper and for the Part for the  
whole: "Dieser Teil muss aber unter all den Einzel-  
heiten, die sich an dem Ganzen unterscheiden lassen,  
die wichtigste und hervorstechendste sein, und dann













11. *Metonymy.*

The word for the thing in question is the  
thing for which it stands - e.g. 'the crown' for  
the king, 'the sword' for the soldier, 'the  
crown' for the king, 'the sword' for the  
soldier, 'the crown' for the king, 'the sword'  
for the soldier, 'the crown' for the king, 'the  
sword' for the soldier, 'the crown' for the  
king, 'the sword' for the soldier, 'the crown'  
for the king, 'the sword' for the soldier.

### *Metonymy.*

The word which in Greek is *μετωνυμία*  
(Metonymia) is found in *Metonymia* (Metonymia)  
III 235; *Metonymia* (Metonymia) II 23; 2<sup>o</sup> *Metonymia*  
III 6, 23 and *Cic. Or. 27, 92*) but in Latin *Metonymia*  
(*Metonymia* IV 32, 43), consists in the substitution  
of one word for another with which it is in  
touch or close connection (cf. *Metonymia* ed.). Examples  
may be classified under three tendencies, a.

1. *Metonymy.*



## I Class for Effect.

The first class in the Latin language is the I class for effect. This class is used for the purpose of making the Latin language more effective. For example, mors = death, Cicero = Cicero, sanguis = blood. The I class is used for the purpose of making the Latin language more effective. The I class is used for the purpose of making the Latin language more effective.

## II Effect for Cause.

This class, though less numerous than the one just mentioned, is yet of no means small. It is used for the purpose of making the Latin language more effective.

The I class is used for the purpose of making the Latin language more effective. The I class is used for the purpose of making the Latin language more effective. The I class is used for the purpose of making the Latin language more effective. The I class is used for the purpose of making the Latin language more effective. The I class is used for the purpose of making the Latin language more effective.

## III Effect for Cause.

The I class is used for the purpose of making the Latin language more effective. The I class is used for the purpose of making the Latin language more effective. The I class is used for the purpose of making the Latin language more effective. The I class is used for the purpose of making the Latin language more effective. The I class is used for the purpose of making the Latin language more effective.













ipse rex", where the reflex is to people  
the world.

At this point, I agree.

This trope is found in Plinius less than  
thirty times but more often in Cicero (cf. Harvey, 117).  
We find with such expressions as *infernus* = im-  
perium, *signa* = army, *prælia* = victory, *catenae* =  
chains, *proelia* = wars, *inimici* = enemies,  
and so on.

We have reached the end. A general view  
of the material volume in these pages can  
not fail to bring to conviction the impressions  
of the author. The volume is a masterpiece  
of scholarship and is a masterpiece of  
writing. It is not only a masterpiece of  
writing, but it is a masterpiece of  
writing.



## Life.

I was born at Wilton, Ontario, Oct. 28th 1867. After preliminary training with P.E. Mosher and J.A. Clarke, I matriculated in 1883 at Queen's University, Kingston, where I received the degree A.B. in 1887 and A.M. in 1888 with first class Honors and the Gold Medal in Latin and Greek. To all my instructors at Queen's but especially to Mr. John Dieterich M.A. (Oxon), now Professor of Latin in the University of Toronto, I desire to express a deep sense of indebtedness. During the next five years I was engaged successively as Classical Master of the Ridgely Collegiate Institute, Tutor in Greek at Queen's, and Principal of Newburgh Academy. In Oct. 1893 I entered the Johns Hopkins University, where I have received the following appointments: University Scholar, 1894; Fellow in Latin, 1895; Assistant Professor of Latin, 1895.



former courses in Latin Literature and Greek  
under the direction of Professors Warren Aborn-  
field and Gildersleeve, to all of whom I wish  
to acknowledge great obligation and, especially,  
to Professor Warren not only for instruction  
and stimulus, but for his constant kindness  
in affording me much valuable suggestion and  
advice.















